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CRUDEN, A.

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- 1) The adventures of Alexander the corrector. 3 pts. 1754-55.
- 2) Alexander, The corrector's humble address. 1755.

J2 Cruden
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CRUDEN (Alexander) The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector . . . his being unjustly sent to Chelsea . . . his bad Usage . . . Account of the Chelsea-Academies, or the Private Places for the Confinement of such as are supposed to be deprived . . . of their Reason . . . the Prophecies of some Pious Ministers . . . that Alexander's Afflictions are . . . by Divine Providence . . . a Preparation to his being a Joseph and a prosperous Man . . . *Printed for the Author* . . . 1754 [*with*] The Second Part, Giving an Account of a . . . monstrous Battle . . . wherein . . . Alexander's Generals did not do their Duty . . . *for the Author*, 1754 [*and*] The Third Part . . . his wonderful Escape from an Academy at Bethnal-Green from the Bedstead to which he was chained . . . Law-Adventures . . . Love-Adventures . . . *for the Author*, 1755 [*and*] Alexander the Corrector's Humble Address . . . Shewing the Necessity of appointing a Corrector of the People . . . *for the Author*, 1755

£40

4 in 1 vol., 8vo, new half calf; title inscribed (slightly cropped) "The Gift of the Author to Dr. (?) G. Molesworth". MS notes on endpaper and one margin, perhaps by Augustine Birrell. Four characteristic effusions by the author of the Concordance, who was eccentric to the point of occasional mental derangement.



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Crudden, whose Concordance has made his name
as widely known as Shakespeares' was

Born in Abudeen 1701 - Educated at the
Grammar School & at the Marischal College.

Proceeded M.A. prevented by a Love Affair
from entering the Church of Scotland -

Confined in a Scottish Asylum

In 1729 employed at Knowsley by the 10th Earl of
Dorset. who objected to his French accent and
dismissed him. He came to London & became a

Pen Corrector. opened a Bookseller Shop in 1732

Queen Caroline, of blessed memory, app^td him
her Bookseller in 1735

1736. 7. Completed the Concordance

1737. The Queen died a few days after
Crudden had presented her Book when
Confined in a mad house at Bethnal Green

& barbarously treated for nine weeks & 4 days

First pamphlet (not here) denouncing
the treatment - 1739 - the Treatise for Damages in

the Court of C.P. July 1739. The Judge declared there was
no evidence of civil interlocution

from the 12th to the 9th September 1753

Crudden was again confined in Chelsea 1770
the pamphlets have proved narrate his history.

Crudden
died
at South Sea
1770

THE

ADVENTURES

J. P. Potter. O. F. Oriol Coll. Oxon.

ALEXANDER

THE

CORRECTOR.

Wherein is given

An Account of his being unjustly sent to
CHELSEA, and of his bad Usage during the
time of his *Chelsea-Campaign*, which continued
seventeen Days, from the Twelfth to the
Twenty-ninth of *September*, 1753.

WITH

An Account of the *Chelsea-Academies*, or the Private
Places for the Confinement of such as are supposed
to be deprived of the Exercise of their Reason.

To which is added

An Account of the Prophecies of some pious Ministers of the
Gospel, foretelling that ALEXANDER's Afflictions are
designed by Divine Providence to be an Introduction and
Preparation to his being a JOSEPH and a prosperous Man.

With Observations on the Necessity of a Reformation by
executing the Laws against Swearers, Sabbath-breakers, and
other Offenders.

*All things work together for good to them that love GOD, to them who
are the called according to his purpose. Rom. viii. 28.*

Notre aide soit au Nom de l'Eternel qui a fait les cieux et la terre.

Biblia Anchora est mea; et mihi Omnia CHRISTUS.

The Bible is my Anchor; and CHRIST is *all and in all* to me.

L O N D O N,

Printed for the AUTHOR: And sold by RICHARD BALDWIN
at the *Rose* in *Pater-Noster-Row*. MDCCLIV.

[Price Six-pence.]

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W. G. O. P. N. F. T. A.
R. O. T. C. Y. H. R. O. C.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the
Library of the Wellcome Institute for the History of Medicine
who have been elected to the office of Librarian for the year
1911-1912.

In



TO HIS
ROYAL HIGHNESS
WILLIAM
DUKE of CUMBERLAND,

*Captain-General and Commander in Chief
of his MAJESTY'S Forces.*

S I R,



HAD the honor to dedicate my Concordance of the Bible to your Royal Mother the great Queen CAROLINA, and to present it to her Majesty in the presence of your Royal Highness the week before her fatal illness*; and it was very graciously received by her Majesty.

SINCE the publication of that Work it hath pleased the sovereign and wise Disposer of all things to suffer some uncommon Afflictions to befall its Author. What the end of them may be will be best known by the event. I doubt not but they will all issue in the Glory of God and my real Good.

I was induced to make this Address to your Royal Highness by the great Affection I have for the KING and every Branch

* The Concordance was presented to the Queen November 3, 1737. And next day it was presented to his Majesty.

The Account of the Trial between the *Corrector* Plaintiff and Dr. *Monro* and others Defendants, in the Court of the *Common-Pleas*, was dedicated to the King, October 10, 1739.

DEDICATION.

of the Royal Family, particularly for your Royal Highness, whom the great Governor of the World hath in a signal manner honored to be the Deliverer of all his MAJESTY'S Subjects from Popery and Slavery, by the complete Victory you obtained over the Rebels at *Culloden*, for which your Name will be greatly celebrated by Generations yet unborn.

THE Death-stroke which your Royal Highness hath given to the Cause of Jacobitism, lays a lasting Obligation on all true Protestants to offer up ardent Prayers for your attaining to Happiness here by seeking and serving GOD through JESUS CHRIST, and for your being made Partaker of eternal Blessedness and Glory hereafter.

YOUR Royal Highness may believe that always hitherto, and I hope to the end of my Life nobody shall more sincerely and more ardently wish his MAJESTY'S present and eternal Happiness, and that of your Royal Highness, and of every Branch of your Illustrious Family, than him who has been greatly injured, and is with the greatest and most profound respect,

May it please Your ROYAL HIGHNESS,

Your most dutiful, and

*At the Dial above the Flying-
Horse in Upper-Moorfields,
January 12, 1754.*

most obedient Servant,

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

T H E
A D V E N T U R E S
O F
A L E X A N D E R
T H E C O R R E C T O R.



HE *Corrector* being much affected by the many sins committed in the public streets of L O N D O N, particularly by the crying sin of profane swearing, often rebuked in a meek manner those who were openly guilty of that unprofitable sin, and particularly on Monday the 10th of *September* 1753. And before and since that time

he hath occasionally rebuked many who have taken it well; and some of them upon that account have prayed earnestly, that a divine blessing might attend him. He has rebuked among others some soldiers, and told them that king GEORGE did not pay them for *Swearing* but for *Fighting*, and they have been checked by their own consciences, and have confessed that it was an evil practice. It would not be at all impossible to put a stop to this sinful practice, and also to the great sin and evil of Sabbath-breaking, if proper and effectual measures were taken: For where is the man that can justify profane Swearing, or deny that the Sabbath is to be sanctified according to the fourth commandment?

This afternoon a quarrel surprisingly began in *Southampton Buildings*, wherein there was some skirmishing or fighting, the *Corrector* himself having encountered several persons, *Solus contra omnes*, One against many. A young man appeared in time of battle with a shovel or spade in his hand, and was guilty of swearing in the presence of *Alexander*, which so greatly offended him that, contrary to his usual custom, he took his shovel and corrected him with some

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severity.

severity. Upon which even one of the mob called out, *You must not swear!* This may be called an emblematical or typical battle; for how it began is somewhat mysterious; the *Corrector* however gave and received several blows.

After the battle was ended, which was thought to have continued about an hour, he soon arrived at his lodging at the *Golden-Heart* in *Wild-Court*, and went up to his room without saying a word to any body; and he soon after gave money to the apprentice to bring his usual supper from the *Rose* in *Great-Wild-Street*: but the *Corrector* was so ill used, that it was not brought him; nevertheless he went to bed quietly and peaceably. The *Corrector* has since understood that there were some persons in the parlour below, who were so weak as to conclude, *That the Corrector, being a meek peaceable man, would not have fought if he had not been beside himself.* And these injudicious creatures, one of whom may be said to be light-headed, and another hot-headed, held a sort of a council; and whether it was put to the vote or no, is not certain: but it was one way or other decreed and appointed by this Blind-Bench, *That Mrs. Wild of Langley near Windsor, the Corrector's sister, should be sent for.*

Little regard ought to have been paid by Mrs. *Wild* to the letter desiring her to come to town; for when the *Corrector* visited his sister at *Langley* last *Whitsuntide*, speaking of the imprudent person who wrote it, he told her that he was light-headed, and that he had had several visionary schemes, and had given much unnecessary trouble to his friends, and not a little to the *Corrector*.

Tuesday, September 11, *Acott* the landlord came in the morning, and disturbed the *Corrector* by calling to him. The silly inconsiderate creatures had stationed two chairmen at the *Corrector's* door to guard him all night. The *Corrector* intending to keep his room this day and not to open his chamber-door, sent for the errand-boy belonging to the Printing-Office, and desired him to bring the proof of *Milton's Paradise Lost*, when the compositor had imposed it. He this morning justly settled his washerwoman's bill for nine weeks, and sent the money by the boy; and spent the day in his room in praying, reading, and writing. His victuals he took in at the window.

About seven o'clock this evening Mrs. *Wild* arrived at the *Golden-Heart* in *Wild-Court*, and was received by the self-conceited landlord, the hot-headed landlady, and the light-headed

headed writer of the letter. It may be supposed that a par-
lour-council was presently called, and that the *Southampton-*
Battle was described; this being judged by the unthinking
creatures a manifest proof of the *Corrector's* insanity. But
this notion is void of all foundation, for many instances
might be produced in history of persons of the meekest
tempers having acted with a valiant and heroic spirit upon pro-
per occasions: *The lamb has been often turned into the lion.*

It appears by poor *Isabella's* following conduct, that she adopt-
ed with all readiness the false and silly notions of these three
wrongheads; and, to speak the truth, her excellent mother
Isabella was apt to act in the same manner. The *Corrector's*
pious father being many years a magistrate in one of the
largest cities in the northern part of this island, the person
that had the first word of his benevolent and tender-hearted
mother, was pretty sure of having her compassion and influ-
ence; and she accordingly used to apply to her pious
and affectionate husband; but he often answered her, *My*
dear, we must hear both parties: which his daughter for-
got to do.

After this *Blind-Bench* separated, *Isabella* came to the door
of her brother's room, and he not having opened the door
since his return from the battle of *Southampton*, it was a
great instance of his respect and affection to her to allow her
access. Upon her coming into the room he received her
with a particular affection, he not having seen her since the
27th of *August* last, the day of her marriage, when he acted at
Langley-Church as father to give her away. The *Corrector*
asked kindly for Mr. *Wild* and Miss *Polly Rayner* his niece.
The landlady and Mrs. *Palin*, a lodger in the same floor with
the *Corrector*, sat down with *Isabella* on his bed-side; and
he talked very sensibly to them, as Mrs. *Palin* has since de-
clared. Upon their entering the room the *Corrector* told
them, *That God was with him.* The landlady repeated these
words, and said, *That no body could talk better, and that a bet-*
ter man never lived upon earth.

Soon after pert *Acott*, perhaps as conceited a tailor as is be-
tween *Hide-Park-Corner* and *Limehouse*, came of his own
accord, and without any directions from any body tied the
Corrector with lifts in presence of the two chairmen, to which
the *Corrector* meekly submitted. It seemed a strange and myste-
rious providence, but he knew that God by his secret power
and wisdom could make it issue for his own glory and the
Corrector's good.

The *Corrector* being now tied, and guarded by the chairmen, who went by the names of *Michael* and *Matthew*, the *Blind-Bench*, 'tis supposed, met again, and from what followed it appears that they agreed to apply to Mr. *Duffield* master of an academy in *Glocester-Street* and of the two great *Chelsea-Academies*, to receive the *Corrector* as a patient. Mr. *Duffield* at first consented to receive him, and it was then ordered that he should be sent to *Glocester-Street* about eleven o'clock that very evening, for this *Blind-Bench* passed their decrees without losing time; but Mr. *Duffield* understanding that *Alexander* was to be the patient, he would by no means receive him; for he had read a pamphlet written by the *Corrector* against *Wright* and others, in relation to his campaign at *Bethnal-Green* in 1738, and he was afraid of being served in the same manner; and therefore would have nothing to do with a man of *Alexander's* spirit and resolution. But *Duffield* recommended his nephew *Peter Inskip*, one of his keepers or tutors at *Chelsea*, who had a private house there, and now and then received a pupil; and it seems the *Blind-Bench* agreed to send *Alexander* thither. A messenger is therefore dispatched by *Duffield* to *Inskip*, and he, with *Joseph Woodland* a tutor in the great academy, came at five o'clock in the morning, violently seized the *Corrector* in his bed, and clothed him with a *Strait-Wastecoat*, to which he made no resistance. *Acott* the tailor aided and abetted these *Myrmidons*, and took the *Corrector's* keys, watch and money, not leaving him one halfpenny in his pockets. They were going to hurry him away immediately, but the *Corrector* said, *Stay*; and they stayed. Then he went to prayer before the *Myrmidons*, the two chairmen and *Acott*, and afterwards went with them without any reluctance or disturbance.

It is to be carefully observed, that the wheels of providence are said in *Ezekiel's* prophecies to be lifted up from the earth, and to be high and dreadful, which is to teach us that God's wisdom is infinite and unsearchable, and his providences full of mystery. Sometimes they move in an ordinary way, then the wheels move upon the earth. Sometimes God goes out of the usual road, and acts in extraordinary ways, and in unaccountable methods that reason can't reach, nor the short line of human wisdom fathom; then the wheels are said to be high, and lifted up from the earth. Who can trace God in his motions, whose ways are far above out of our sight? Clouds and darkness are round about him. How little could be seen of what God was doing when *Joseph* was in the
pit

pit at *Dathan*, and less in the dungeon in *Egypt*, when he was laid in chains for a reward of his chastity. God's providences are ever righteous, but sometimes very mysterious.

A coach waited in *Great-Wild-Street* at the head of the court, into which the *Corrector* entred with as great cheerfulness as if he had been to set out on a pleasant journey. Mrs. *Wild*, Mrs. *Palin*, the landlady, the apprentice, the two maid-servants, and the apprentice at the printing-office where *Alexander* was *Corrector* many years, beheld with admiration with how much courage he set out for the *Chelsea-Campaign*. He soon told his guards, *Inskip* and *Woodland*, that they were carrying him to a private madhouse; but they said that he was going to country lodgings.

The coach going thro' *Russel-Street*, *Covent-Garden*, the coachman stopt to get some beer at a night-cellar in *Charles-Street*, where a man was severely beating a wicked lewd woman. The people in the street said that she had robbed the vicious man of two and twenty guineas, and he having found one guinea about her, they encouraged him to beat her; for they said, *If she has one, she has all*. The *Corrector* on this occasion lamented the wickedness of this great city. May God in his providence raise up instruments to reform us before we be utterly destroyed!

The *Corrector* arrived at *Inskip's* house, two doors beyond *The three jolly Butchers* in *Little-Chelsea*, ten minutes after six by his clock, and lodged in his first floor, a neat well-furnished apartment that might have served a prince; but it was made to serve as a prison for the *Corrector*, and he was barbarously used in it by *Inskip*.

Joseph Woodland being to return to *Glocester-Street*, the *Corrector* begged the favour of him to acquaint his sister *Wild* that he was in great calmness and tranquillity of spirit, being intirely resigned to divine providence. He desired to look up to God by prayer from time to time, and always to trust in him, knowing that the great God is wise in heart and mighty in strength, and is able to execute all his counsels and purposes, and can even bring them to pass by means that seem to work against them.

The *Corrector* was now under the tuition of *Inskip*; therefore it may not be improper to give some account of this tutor. He was born at *Leeds* in *Yorkshire* in 1720, where he had an education after the country fashion of persons in his low rank, and coming up to *London* he was received as a tutor or keeper in the academy of his uncle *Dusfield*, who hath provided for him and his two brothers, one
of

of whom is also a tutor in the *Chelsea-Academy*, and the other keeps the *King's-Arms* an alehouse in *Little-Chelsea*. Mrs. *Inskip* senior, Mr. *Duffield's* sister, is also supported by him, and lives in one of his academies. Mr. *Duffield* is to be commended for his kindness to his relations, but not for his coming from *Glocester-Street* to *Little-Chelsea* every sabbath, and giving his patients a bad example by not attending public worship, but passing his time in an idle manner among them. Moreover one of the two sabbaths, while the *Corrector* was at *Chelsea*, *Duffield's* tailor brought down a suit of clothes to one of the patients, and patterns for other patients, and also took measure; which was far from keeping the sabbath.

But to return to the account of tutor *Inskip*, and a poor tutor he is: This man has so little judgment or discerning, that the *Corrector* thinks, if the college of physicians, to make trial of his skill, should send one of the most solid and most judicious of their fellows to be under *Inskip's* care, he would from ignorance, stupidity and cowardise, treat him like a *Tom of Bedlam*, by tormenting him with the *Strait-Wastecoat* and other severe usage. The *Corrector* told this wrongheaded man again and again, that he was like a certain Master-Printer's pressmen, of whom their master said, *That if there were ninety nine ways of doing a thing right, and one wrong way, they would take the wrong way.* *Inskip*, who has a wife, formerly a female-tutor in the *Chelsea-Academy*, and three young daughters, would be willing to be an academical tutor to any person, and be glad to find or make him mad, that he might have a weekly benefit by him. The *Corrector* ought to remember with humility and gratitude the wonderful care that God took of him, by preserving him from insanity and from death under his confinements in the campaigns of *Bethnal-Green* and *Chelsea*; for oppression tends to make a wise man mad, *Eccles. vii. 7.*

The *Corrector* found in his apartment *Oldmixon's History of the Stuarts*, a book unjustly despised and neglected, which he often read. The morning of his arrival he breakfasted on coffee and bread and butter with *Inskip*, and conversed as calmly and meekly as a fellow of the college of physicians could have done. This morning some of the tutors of the two academies came to visit the *Corrector*, and were kindly received by him; particularly *John Jones* a young tutor, who conversed very civilly.

Afterwards came *John Thompson*, formerly a butcher at *Leds*, who had been in good circumstances, but being a merry

merry companion, was so weak as to spend more than he could afford, particularly by keeping a hunter and often riding out. Being therefore obliged to come up to *London* to seek a livelihood, this butcher was admitted by Mr. *Duffield* to the rank of a tutor, and indeed most of the persons employed by him in that station are from *Leeds* in *Yorkshire*, that town or near it being the place of his own nativity.

It is thought that Mr. *Duffield* has about thirty or forty patients, men and women, in each of his two academies, and almost every patient has a separate tutor. The *Corrector*, after he had been some time at *Chelsea*, applied to Mrs. *Inskip*, the mother of *Peter Inskip* and sister to Mr. *Duffield*, to be admitted to see the two academies; but this request was not granted, for they seemed to be as much afraid of the *Corrector* as smugglers are of custom-house-officers.

John Thompson took the liberty to romance a little, by telling the *Corrector* that he had been lord mayor of *York*, and that he was laid aside for not doing the duties of his office: This last part of his story the *Corrector* was ready to believe; but he found afterwards that the whole had no other foundation than that there was an alderman at *York* of the name of *Thompson* who had been once and again mayor of that city.

The *Corrector* asked *John Thompson*, how many madhouses there were in *Chelsea*? he answered, none; for, said he, *Nothing ails the houses*. It was asked, what he called them? he answered, *Academies* or *Oeconomies*. The *Corrector* smiled, and owned the word was an impropriety. He asked *John Thompson* what the white tossel of the bed was an emblem of? *John* answered, *Of innocence*. What was the curtain an emblem of? *The House of Orange*; they were of an *Orange* colour. What the coverlid typified? He answered, that it represented the *Flower-de-luce* and old *Shackleton*: it is supposed he meant old *Lewis XIV.* that put the protestants in chains and shackles. *John* seemed to exert himself to divert the *Corrector*, who gave him good advice; for he seemed to be one of those unhappy men, who endeavour to be agreeable to others, but do not act wisely for themselves.

The *Corrector* dined this day, and above a week afterwards, in his own apartment; and after dinner conversing very meekly and rationally with *Inskip's* wife, who seemed to be a sensible woman, he was allowed to walk in the garden, where he diverted himself with her youngest child, a girl of about
a year

a year and a half old, drawing her up and down the walk in her wheeled chair for a great while, 'till he was weary and very warm; which was an evident proof that the *Corrector* was thought rational, for otherwise he would not have been intrusted with their darling child.

In the afternoon *Isabella*, the *Corrector*'s misguided sister, came in a coach with the landlady at the *Golden-Heart*, and with the letter-writer who first raised the false alarm and occasioned *Isabella*'s coming from *Langley*. The *Corrector* received *Isabella* and his landlady very respectfully, from a regard to the delicacy of the sex; but behaved coldly to the letter-writer. He treated them all with coffee, and the landlady afterwards acknowledged that the *Corrector* behaved very well.

As there will be often occasion to speak of the letter-writer, he being the leading criminal, he shall, out of respect to his relations, be mentioned by the emblematical name of *Moonland*.

In the evening the *Corrector* was favoured with the company of *George King*, a patient that had been in *Inskip*'s house about ten days, and was sometimes called *King George*, his name giving occasion to that appellation. He was a very civil young man and very obliging, and being very well he was allowed to walk abroad without a guard. The *Corrector* prayed before him and *John Jones*, and was said to be extremely religious, which was judged by *Inskip* and some poor creatures round him to be a great sign of insanity.

When the *Corrector* went to bed, the barbarous *Inskip* bound him very closely in the *Strait-Wastecoat*: “This academicical garment is made of strong tick, with long sleeves which come below the ends of the fingers, and the prisoner's arms being clasped upon his breast, and brought round his sides towards his back, his hands are there tied very firmly with strong strings of tape.” This night *Jones*, by *Inskip*'s order, lay on one side of his bed, and *Inskip* himself, with one *Richard Hare* his kinsman, an ostler, who came from the country in quest of business, also lay in the same room.

The *Corrector* was used very ill this night; particularly *Inskip* swore at him for calling out in his pain, Alas! alas! And a common method with *Inskip* and *Hare*, upon his calling out through pain, was to give him a blow or two on the breast, and to put a pillow or handkerchief upon his mouth, in such a manner that *George King*, who was present one morning, has since declared that he thought they would have smothered the *Corrector*. It may easily be imagined that

that he had scarce any sleep : he was so tormented with the *Strait-Wastecoat* this warm weather, that he asked *Jones*, whether there was any *aqua fortis* or any thing of that nature in the sleeves of it ? he answered, that there was *aqua mirabilis* : the *Corrector* was too much pained to smile at this answer. The *Corrector* told *Inskip* and *Jones* that they were murderers, for he was afraid that he should have died before morning, and said that they were two merciless men who deserved to be hanged, and to have their bodies burnt to ashes for their cruelty.

Thursday, September 13, the *Corrector* read *Oldmixon's* history, and was allowed to walk in the garden. He had not yet got a bible nor any other book but that history. The night was the most dreadful time to the *Corrector*, for he was used cruelly without any just reason. This proceeded from *Inskip's* cowardise and wrong notions of the *Corrector*, which perhaps were partly owing to his having found the *Corrector*, when he went to fetch him to *Chelsea*, tied with the tailor *Acott's* lists. . But every man who pretends to be qualified to keep a madhouse, ought to do, as is done in *Bethlehem-Hospital*, where all liberty is given at first, and, if it be forfeited by a violent behaviour, it is then taken from them. The *Corrector* often told him this ; but the unhappily passionate man went on in his own wrongheaded way.

The tailor *Acott* told an honourable Gentleman in *Glocester-Street*, a friend of the *Corrector's*, that the *Strait-Wastecoat* was not a painful garment. 'Tis a pity that this tailor and his turbulent wife had not a trial of the *Strait-Wastecoat*.

In some parts of this Island persons of good character will hardly speak to husband and wife that quarrel with one another, or give one another blows, or threaten to do it. Some think that such criminal persons deserve transportation, at least the most guilty person, to prevent the contagion of a bad example ; for the violation of the laws of marriage, by living in quarrelling and strife, is perjury.

This night *Richard Hare* the ostler lay on one side of the bed, and in a little bed in the closet lay *Joseph Woodland*, who seemed to sleep very sound, and not to mind how the ostler tormented the *Corrector*, by beating him and almost smothering him, as was done the preceding night. It was reckoned a great crime for the prisoner to beat a little with his feet on the foot of the bedstead : When *Inskip's* wife spoke to him of it, he answered that it was to divert the pain ; and that he had heard that when women were in pain they would sometimes pull off their caps and do any thing to divert it. She smiled, and said

no more. *Inskip's* wife one day was making a pair of ruffles in the *Corrector's* apartment, and he looking at them, she said they were coarse. The *Corrector* answered, 'That they would do, for if she went clean and tidy that was sufficient, and that the best way was to save money for her children.' She replied, 'You should give that advice to a gentlewoman of your own acquaintance, for when she lived at *Chelfea* she went very gay.'

Friday, September 14, the prisoner was visited by Mr. *Innes*, who had great difficulty to get to see him, *Inskip* falsely saying that he was not fit to be seen, but that he would allow him to peep in at the key-hole; which Mr. *Innes* did, and the door being afterwards opened he came in, and the prisoner being in bed, and in the *Strait-Wastecoat*, he shewed Mr. *Innes* how he was tied and tormented, and spoke very sensibly to him, as he has since declared. Mr. *Innes* greatly blamed *Inskip* for the prisoner's ill usage; but *Inskip* said that he had heard that he was a very strong man, and that he did it for his own safety.

The prisoner walked this day in the garden, and Dr. *Monro* came thither to him betwixt one and two o'clock. They addressed one another in a complaisant way. The Doctor talked to him of the battle of *Southampton*, which the prisoner told him was emblematical or typical. The Doctor went away at this time without prescribing. Some doctors and masters of madhouses are willing to keep their patients when they have once got them within their jurisdiction. The Doctor told *Inskip* that the *Corrector* had had an action at law against his father. This was occasioned by the Doctor's father having been the chairman or a judge of the *Blind-Bench* mentioned in the *Corrector's* Journal of his campaign at *Bethnal-Green*, 1738.

In the afternoon the *Corrector* was much dejected, which was chiefly owing to his barbarous usage and his want of sleep the two last nights. He was visited by *John Thompson* and some other tutors of the academy. *John* spoke kindly to him in the garden, and seemed to be affected with the bad usage the *Corrector* told him he had had.

George King went this day to *London* to see his sick child, *Inskip* acknowledging he was very well and might go any where. *Jones* a tutor in the academy attended Mr. *King*; but *Inskip* and his wife seemed to be in great concern lest they should lose a patient. Mr. *King* returned next day according to his promise to *Inskip*. Part of this Journal was read at Mr. *King's* house before it was put to the press: Mr. *King* said, *Well done, that is the thing.* The

The *Corrector* was visited by Mr. *Goddard* also one of the tutors whom he had not seen before. He has a very good character at *Chelsea*, and was sent to attend the prisoner while *Inskip* was at *London*, whose absence was always agreeable to the *Corrector*, he being a passionate blundering man, and much fitter to be governed than to govern. The *Corrector* sat a great while with Mr. *Goddard* in the garden, and gave him an account of his bad usage, particularly the torment he had had by the *Strait-Wastecoat*. Mr. *Goddard* said in *Inskip*'s wife's hearing that the prisoner had been very ill used without any just reason. And when the prisoner went up to his room and was going to supper, Mr. *Goddard* desired her to send for a pint of strong beer, for it would not hurt him. The prisoner telling him that *Inskip* tied his feet with napkins, Mr. *Goddard* said that it was very bad usage: On his taking notice that there was blood upon the *Strait-Wastecoat*, the prisoner told him that it was by a blow given him upon the mouth by *Hare* the ostler. The *Corrector* drank the pint of beer, and slept well after it.

Inskip came into the room betwixt eleven and twelve at night with *Joseph Woodland*, and said that they had been at the *Gun-Tavern* at *Charing-Cross*. *Inskip*, who seemed a little elevated and talked bawdy to *Hare* the ostler, inhumanly tied the *Strait-Wastecoat* on the peaceable prisoner even at this late hour: This tended greatly to hinder him from sleep, and so tormented him that in the morning he promised to reward the ostler with half a guinea if he would untie it, which he refused to do.

Saturday, September 15, the prisoner after his devotion read *Oldmixon*'s history. About ten o'clock a book of common-prayer was sent him, in which he read much that day and afterwards to his great satisfaction. It is surprising that no farther reformation from popery should be made in this valuable book, which was compiled and settled in the reign and by the influence of queen *Elisabeth* a double-dealer, as appears from some parts of her history, though it is to be thankfully remembered that Providence made her a great blessing to *England* in many instances.

The *Corrector* dined this day very heartily on boiled mutton, and eat plenty of turnips, and indeed it was well that he made a hearty meal, for he had not another till wednesday evening following, which was above four days. In the afternoon he read in *Oldmixon*, who observes, *That king Charles I. was as much concerned, and made as much to do about penning a paper as about fighting a battle.* He was turning down the leaf carefully from the top to the bottom, and the ostler made that a pretence of taking the book from him.

The prisoner severely rebuked the ostler for taking the book, at which being highly offended he tied down the *Corrector* in an armed chair; and the prisoner thinking he was very ill used, knocked with his foot on the floor that some body might come up: Whereupon Mr. ostler pulled off the *Corrector's* shoes, to prevent his calling for assistance.

The prisoner continued some time in the chair before the ostler thought fit to release him. Afterwards *Inskip's* wife coming up, he told her how the ostler had used him, therefore he desired another person might attend him, for he declared that he would neither eat nor drink any thing but water, till he was rid of the ostler. She said little to it, *Inskip* being abroad. Her husband coming home about seven or eight o'clock, and the prisoner repeating to him what he had said to his wife, this passionate man violently pushed him into his bedchamber. The *Corrector* made no resistance, as he knew when it was proper to resist and when to submit; and if he had not held the balance and scales in a just manner, *Inskip* or the ostler might have been his murderers. Their conduct was, like that of others who meddled with him, a series of errors, for it will be found that those who meddled with *Alexander* touched a thistle which hurt themselves. Soon after *Inskip's* wife came into the room, and with soft words pleaded for her husband's cousin the ostler to be continued. The prisoner meekly told her that it was not now in his power on the account of his promise. She seeming satisfied that the *Corrector* was no madman, put to him an uncommon question, Whether he was ever mad? He answered, That he was as mad now as he was formerly, and as mad then as he was now: that is to say, not mad at any time.

The *Corrector* went peaceably to bed, and the *Strait-Waistcoat* was tied to the bedstead which secured him sufficiently, but did not pain him in the manner it did when his arms were put across his breast, and tied with the straps round him.

The *Lord's-day*, September 16, the prisoner was favoured with a bible, in which he read this day, looking upon the Scriptures as of divine inspiration and the book of books; and being persuaded that they who do not build their hopes of pardon and salvation upon the gospel-method through *Jesus Christ* which God hath revealed in them, have no solid foundation or well-grounded hope of eternal life, whatever their profession or denomination may be.

About ten o'clock *Inskip* desired the prisoner to take some water-gruel. He answered, That he would do it readily, provided *Hare* was removed. *Hare* being accordingly sent
down

down stairs he eat the water-gruel, which he had no sooner done than the ostler appeared again.

About eleven o'clock *Inskip* came up to the prisoner's apartment with the proper apparatus for shaving the ostler. The prisoner attacked him for pretending to shave on the sabbath-day ; and asked if this was not his room : *Inskip* answered, No. The prisoner, to avoid disputes and disturbance upon the Sabbath, went into the dining-room, but he was greatly offended, and never allowed *Inskip's* polluted hands to come upon his face ; which obliged him to bring one or other of the tutors from the great academy to shave the *Corrector*.

The prisoner drank water, and read, and prayed from time to time this day. In the afternoon *Inskip's* mother and wife came up, well-dressed, to visit him, and he received them very civilly ; they came to intercede for *Hare* the ostler. In answer to their petition *Alexander* said that if Princess *Amelia* and Princess *Carolina* were to make application for his continuing the ostler in his service, he could not grant their request ; for it was now out of his power, since the promise he had made not to eat or drink till *Hare* should be removed : He added that he was sorry that he could not oblige them. These two petitioners sat some time and behaved very respectfully.

Monday, September 17, the prisoner continued to drink *Chelsea-water*, and in the afternoon *Inskip* brought Mr. *Goddard* and Mr. *Man* two tutors in the great academy to assist him in pouring milk-porridge down the *Corrector's* throat with an instrument. The prisoner told Mr. *Goddard* that he refused it only on the account of his promise. *Inskip* poured it down in such a passionate manner that the prisoner was oftner than once afraid he would have choked him ; for it came out at his nose several times. He thank'd Mr. *Goddard* at his leaving the room, and said that it would have been much worse if he had not been there.

Mr. *Douglas* the prisoner's cousin called this day to visit him, and he stayed about half an hour, but was not allowed to see him. *Inskip* said to Mr. *Douglas* that the *Corrector* was a man of great knowledge and learning, and falsely added that it did him hurt to see any body.

Tuesday, September 18, the prisoner was this morning shaved by *Harold Healy* a tutor of the great academy. *Healy*, who had been at the battle of *Fontenoy*, and stood the fire all day without being wounded, told the *Corrector* that the *Hanoverians*, and other protestant troops in the allied army, heard prayers and preaching by their ministers before battle, and
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also received the sacrament of the Lord's supper, but that the only preparation the *English* made was by drinking gin and other spirituous liquors. It may easily be judged who would meet death with most courage; for there can be no prospect of happiness to the soul of man, no inward peace or command of temper without a well-grounded hope of eternal salvation through *Jesus Christ*, the great redeemer and only mediator of the new covenant. The author of *Telemachus* observes that a good king is the father of his people, and is to study to promote their happiness; what grief then must he receive from their daring impiety and neglecting the necessary means of happiness and salvation!

Betwixt one and two o'clock Dr. *Monro* visited the *Corrector*, and mentioned the report of his being a general, alluding to the battle of *Southampton*, but *Alexander* said that he was a *Corrector*. The Doctor asked in what sense, for it might be taken in various senses. *Alexander* replied, He desired to be a *Corrector* to do all the good he could; and declining conversation upon that head, he called another cause.

The prisoner was full of hopes that Dr. *Monro* would have relieved him by ordering *Hare* the ostler to be removed; and he accordingly applied to the Doctor, telling him of his not eating or drinking since saturday-noon, except *Chelsea-water*, having made a promise not to eat or drink till the ostler was sent away; who, he said, was an ignorant cruel country clown, fitter to take care of horses than men. The Doctor replied that, if *Hare* was removed, the *Corrector* would soon want another change: He replied, that he gave his word, that he would desire no farther alteration. The Doctor was silent; and it plainly appeared that the *Corrector* had deceived himself in trusting to his help; and indeed it might have been expected, that he would rather favour *Inskip* Mr. *Duffield's* nephew, interest too much governing the world; for the Doctor is said to receive near twenty guineas every week from the two *Chelsea* academies. When the Doctor went away, *Inskip* told the *Corrector* that he had writ a *Recipe* for him, which proved to be an order to take twelve ounces of blood from him, and afterwards to give him some purging medicine. The prisoner was not displeased; for he knew that he could not get out of their clutches without taking some of the ordinary physic, and the sooner the better. The Doctor ought to have prescribed to the *Corrector* friday last, but some physicians are not in haste to be rid of their patients.

The *Corrector* now began to think of a *Recipe* for the Doctor (who had not delivered him from the ostler) to effect a change in his behaviour and conduct in life, and it was

to be founded on that choice divine sentence, *Do as you would be done by*. The *Corrector* was of opinion that if the Doctor had been in *Alexander's* case he would have expected relief from him. But at the next conversation time and opportunity did not serve to administer the *Recipe*.

The prisoner continued to drink chearfully *Chelsea-water*, and he was so supported and strengthened by the goodness of God, that this abstinence was no grievance to him. In the afternoon *Inskip* got some water-gruel and poured it down with an instrument used in the academies for that purpose, the very sight of which was a terror to the *Corrector*, for *Inskip* had the day before almost choked him with it.

Wednesday, September 19, this morning *Inskip* went to London, and not finding *Moonland* at his lodging in *Bartholomew-Close*, went to the linendraper's at *Tower-Hill*, and there received from *Moonland* a guinea and a half as payment of the *Corrector's* board for a week. In the meantime the *Corrector* was attended by *Inskip's* wife, who wanted to force down milk-porridge in the former way; but she did it very gently, *Jones* holding the instrument in the *Corrector's* mouth; all three were much diverted, and laughed at this scene.

Soon after Mr. *Macculloch* surgeon in the *Hay-Market* came, and with much difficulty *Inskip's* wife gave him access to the prisoner, well knowing that the confining a person of the *Corrector's* behaviour in such an academy, was a reproach to all concerned in it. *Inskip's* wife came up and consulted with *Jones*; whether a gentleman that wanted to see the *Corrector* should be admitted. *Jones* said, By all means; whereupon Mr. *Macculloch*, an intire stranger to *Alexander*, came in, and told him that he was ordered by Dr. *Monro* to open a vein and take twelve ounces of blood from him. He answered, With all his heart. When his arm had the bandage put round it, he said to the surgeon, I suppose, Sir, you know that the lancet is to go through the skin of the vein and then to be turned upwards for fear of going too near the artery: *Inskip's* wife answered, Don't you think that the gentleman knows his business? The *Corrector* replied, He did not question that, but a caution could do no harm.

The prisoner telling the surgeon of his promise not to eat or drink till the ostler were removed, at the prisoner's earnest intreaty the surgeon applied to *Inskip's* wife, who with difficulty promised that the ostler should be sent away. In the evening the *Corrector* eat a good supper of cold mutton-pye, and, happily for him, as will soon appear, was attended

tended by *Jones* *. Before the prisoner went to bed *Inskip* came home, and this wrong-thinking creature went with *Jones* to the alehouse, leaving the ostler to put the prisoner to bed. This clown firmly tied the straps of the *Strait-Wastecoat* to the side of the bedstead, which occasioned the *Corrector*'s arm to bleed greatly; but waking about twelve or one o'clock, he called up *Jones* to his assistance, who carefully tied it up. He gave thanks to God that he had been preserved, and had not bled to death: God always took care of the *Corrector*.

Thursday, September 20, this morning the prisoner told *Inskip* that by his kinsman *Hare*'s tying the *Strait-Wastecoat* the vein had opened and had bled very much on his shirt, the sheets and pillow, and that it was owing to the goodness of God that he had not bled to death. *Inskip* seemed somewhat affected with this, and wholly rid the prisoner of the *Strait-Wastecoat*.

This morning the *Corrector* had tea for his breakfast, and cheerfully and thankfully took the supports of nature. He daily walked in the garden when he was at liberty; but *Inskip* on going out of his room often turned the key and kept him shut in. He employed almost all his time in prayer, reading the bible, the common-prayer, and *Oldmixon*'s History of the *Stuarts*, with which he was again favoured.

Friday, September 21, betwixt one and two o'clock the *Corrector* was visited by Dr. *Monro*, and they talked together in a familiar manner. He begged of the Doctor to prescribe all the physic he was to have, telling him that he did not like the *Chelsea-academy* for a habitation. *Inskip*, who it seems overheard this, told the *Corrector* after the Doctor was gone, that he was in a great hurry. This man did not care to lose the *Corrector* as a lodger and boarder, whose stay was of the greater advantage, as he did not occasion great expence, for he had commonly part of the family breakfast and dinner, and for supper generally a toast of bread and butter or some such thing, and small beer.

After dinner the *Corrector* walked in the garden with a gentlewoman advanced in years, a patient, the daughter of a clergyman, who being under a concern about her soul, fell into despair, and had several times attempted to be guilty of

* *Inskip* and his wife made a heavy lamentation for *Hare*'s being turned out of his bread, as they called it, and seemed greatly mortified. But though the ostler did not attend the *Corrector*, yet none succeeded him, and he came now and then into his presence.

suicide. The *Corrector* spoke to her fully of the great sin and evil of self-murder, and she was much affected, and promised through the grace of God never to attempt any such thing. This was the only patient at *Inskip's* except *George King*. The latter greatly diverted the *Corrector* by his conversation. He had been a drawer at *George's Chocolate-House* that was one of the houses near *St. James's-Palace-Gate* which are now pulled down, and gave the *Corrector* an account how the nobles and others that used that house passed their time. But in the end *Inskip* hindered him from paying the *Corrector* frequent visits.

Saturday, September 22, the prisoner was more comfortable by being freed of the *Strait-Wastecoa*t. *Inskip* about this time became less tyrannical and more respectful, and this day allowed the *Corrector* the liberty to dine in the parlour with *George King* and the gentlewoman abovementioned, together with *Inskip* and his wife; the *Corrector* officiating as chaplain. After dinner he went out to take a little exercise and airing, attended and guarded by *George King*, *Edward Goddard*, *Inskip* and the ostler. They walked to *Earl's-Court* near *Kensington*, afterwards to *North-End*, *No-Man's-Land* and to *Parsons-Green*.

Lord's-Day, September 23, the *Corrector* was religiously employed, and about noon *George King* paid him a visit, and the Psalms for the day in the Common-Prayer were rehearsed, and other parts of the Bible read, and a short explication was given by the *Corrector*. Afterwards he and his companion went to the parlour to dinner: A footman came in, whom *Alexander* knew to be the imprudent person that was engaged at the battle of *Southampton* the 10th of *September 1753*. Upon his being told of it he flatly denied it, and said to the *Corrector* that he had not been at *London* for a fortnight past; and that he lived at *Chelsea*, and was servant to a gentleman that keeps a boarding-school. But the *Corrector* has since understood from *George King* that *Inskip* owned that the *Corrector* was right, and that the footman was engaged in that battle, where the *Corrector* was *Solus contra omnes*, One against many.

Mrs. King, spouse to *George King*, dined in the parlour this day: She is a pretty behaved gentlewoman and of a good character. It was asked whether she saw any signs of insanity about the *Corrector*? She answered, *Far from it*. Her husband left *Inskip's* this day, and they went home together. *George King* had been at *Chelsea* three weeks.

The *Corrector* went to his room after dinner, and being deprived of the benefit of public ordinances, he desired to call

to mind the duties of sanctifying the sabbath, by commemorating God's works of creation, his redeeming love, and the resurrection of the blessed *Jesus*. He was in the afternoon visited by two friends, and he continued to go on with them in reading the scriptures and in prayer. Afterwards *Acott* and his wife came in, and stayed some time. They became much acquainted with *Inskip*; and at this time they were not only treated with tea, but also with *Inskip's* fine ale. *Acott* delivered the *Corrector* a letter received by post from *Scotland*, which, agreeable to his usual regard to the sabbath, he would not now read; but opened it next morning and sent it with a letter to a friend in town, desiring him to execute the commission contained in it.

Monday, September 24, *Acott's* apprentice came and brought the *Corrector* one of his waistcoats. He also brought some pieces of silk as a present from *Acott* to *Inskip*. It is common for criminals to contract a friendship with one another. The apprentice told the *Corrector* that *Betty* the servant-maid in *Wild-Court* had, upon *Inskip's* calling there, gone up to her master, and told him that the Mad-man was below; which, being a country girl, she said through simplicity, being ignorant of his title.

The afternoon being rainy and not fit for walking in the garden, the *Corrector* went to his room after dinner, and about four or five o'clock was visited by his cousin *Mrs. Innes* of *Orange-Street*, with whom he had a pretty long conversation: And she has often declared since, that *Alexander* spoke most sensibly on the various subjects of their conversation. *Mrs. Innes* says that she had difficulty to get access to the *Corrector*.

Tuesday, September 25, after ten o'clock the *Corrector* walked to *Great-Chelsea* attended by his guards *Inskip* and the ostler.

On his return he went to his room and waited for *Dr. Monro*, who came betwixt one and two o'clock, and they conversed together in a very friendly manner: The *Corrector* thinks him a very valuable gentleman, of good capacity and genteel behaviour; but he perceived that he has not studied deep in divinity: He would therefore advise him and other gentlemen of the profession to study the scriptures, to mind the concerns of their souls, and to pray for and earnestly to seek salvation through *Jesus Christ*. The Doctor seemed to suspect that *Alexander* entertained some ideas of the *Southampton-Battle* being only emblematical or typical, and that he gave way a little to the notion of emblems. But *Alexander* told him that he would suspend his thoughts about these things. He seemed surprised that he used the word

suspend.

suspend. The *Corrector* liked the Doctor the better, because he heard that he was not a jacobite nor an adulterer, as was reported of a certain maddoctor.

After dinner *Alexander*, attended by his guards *Inskip* and *Hare*, walked to *Fulham*. He beheld with pleasure the great extent of garden-ground round *Fulham*, which he thought must certainly be very profitable to the owners, and very useful for supplying *London*.

Wednesday, September 26, as the prisoner was walking in the garden *Hare* the ostler came to him, and pleaded that all his crimes might be forgiven. *Alexander* said that he bore him no ill-will, but the injuries he had received from him were so hainous that he resolved to have nothing to say to him.

About noon he was visited by the linendraper on *Tower-Hill*, who stayed to dine. The visitor, at the *Corrector's* desire, ordering pen and ink to be brought, he wrote two letters; one to his faithful and beloved pastor Dr. *Guyse*, and another to Mrs. *Wild*, which the visitor took care to forward or deliver.

This visitor ordered *Inskip* to use him in every thing as a boarder, and not to cause any one to lie in the room with him, but to let him have some body with him when he went abroad, and also to allow him pen, ink and paper: Experience shewed that the *Corrector* deserved his liberty as much as any fellow of the college of physicians.

Alexander attended by his guards *Inskip* and *Hare* walked with the linendraper to the *Whim*, betwixt *Chelsea* and St. *James's-Park*, where the linendraper met with a neighbour that had come from *Tower-Hill* with him.

The *Corrector* drank a little *Dorchester-ale*, and afterwards the company had a little punch: *Alexander* took one glass of it and no more, and afterwards drank water. The visitor has often declared that the *Corrector* was very well, and that in the conversation with him for five or six hours he could not find any thing amiss; and what is to be remarked in a particular manner, the linendraper the visitor's neighbour did not know that the *Corrector* was under any confinement; and said some time afterwards that he observed nothing wrong in his behaviour. The visitor lent half a crown to the *Corrector* to buy pens, ink and paper, which was the only money he had touched since he came to *Chelsea*.

After his return conversing with *Inskip's* wife, who came up to his room to find out what time the *Corrector* was to remove from *Chelsea*, he said that he understood that Mrs.

Trehee was to visit him next day, and he should then know farther; but he supposed it would be this week; which was not good news to her. The *Corrector* speaking to her of the linendraper who had visited him, said that he had the character of an honest though not of a polite man. She replied, *That she thought that the Corrector himself had a great deal of politeness.* This answer is the more to be observed, because it seems to be a declaration that the *Corrector's* behaviour at *Chelsea* was in her opinion not only rational and inoffensive, but also polite.

Thursday, September 27, the weather being bad the *Corrector* stayed within doors and wrote two letters; one of which was to the Reverend Mr. *Bradbury* and another to a friend in town. He also writ this afternoon a letter to the honourable *James Erskine, Esq*; his valuable friend, who intended to have visited him, but he afterwards told him that he had sent three times after *Moonland* to conduct him, but he never came near him.

Friday, September 28, betwixt eleven and twelve o'clock Mrs. *Trehee* came in her coach with Mrs. *Wild* and *Moonland* to visit the *Corrector*. He received Mrs. *Trehee* and Mrs. *Wild* very kindly; but he took little notice of *Moonland*, yet behaved civilly to him, and entertained them all with coffee. The company was very chearful, and were much diverted by the *Corrector's* telling them some stories of *John Thompson*, and of a *Cornish* clergyman, who being disordered in his mind was brought to a house near St. *James's-Street*, and when the *Myrmidons* from *Chelsea* came to seize him was terrified to the last degree, imagining they were going to dissect him.

The *Corrector* told Mrs. *Trehee* that her two attenders were the creatures that occasioned his confinement, and threatened them severely if they did not release him to morrow; which was promised to be done.

Dr. Monro visiting the *Corrector* betwixt one and two o'clock, they had a great deal of conversation together, the three visitors hardly speaking any thing. He begged of the Doctor to prescribe, and brought him pen, ink, and paper to write the *Recipe*, which the *Corrector* himself took care of, and after he was set at liberty sent it to an apothecary and used it next monday morning. *Inskip* came into the room; and, having got notice that *Alexander* was to decamp from *Chelsea* next day, told the Doctor of it, which he did not seem to relish; but *Alexander* told him that this was a place of humiliation, and that it was reckoned a dishonour for one of his character to be in such a house. The Doctor said that it was no dishonour. The *Corrector* answered, That
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the world generally judged so. The Doctor replied, that they were as apt to judge wrong as right. It was told him that if there was occasion for his advice and medicines, the *Corrector* could take them as well at another place as at *Chelsea*. The three visitors stayed but a few minutes after the Doctor was gone.

The company being gone *Inskip* asked *Alexander*, Whether he would dine in his own room or the parlour : He answered, That it did not signify much, but that he rather chose to be sociable and to dine in the parlour.

In the afternoon the *Corrector* was visited by a friend who told him that he had shipped the goods for *Scotland*, agreeable to the *Corrector*'s letter of the 24th instant.

Saturday, September 29, the *Corrector* breakfasted in the parlour, and some time after went out to a shop in the neighbourhood, guarded by the ostler, to buy some writing-paper. Before he returned the *Tower-Hill* linendraper and Mrs. *Wild* appeared, agreeable to the strict injunctions laid on the latter the day before, and having paid off *Inskip*, *Alexander* decamped with them. They went to *Great-Chelsea*, and took a boat which landed them at the *Old Swan*. After stopping a little at Mr. *Keith*'s bookseller at the *Bible and Crown* in *Gracechurch-street*, the linendraper returned home, and the *Corrector* came with Mrs. *Wild* about two o'clock to Mr. *Ranales*'s instrument and case-maker at the *Crown* in *Upper-Moorfields*, where Mrs. *Wild* immediately left him : The lodging had been taken for him the day before.

Lord's-day, September 30, the *Corrector* went abroad and heard sermon twice this day at Dr. *Guyse*'s meeting in *New-Broad-Street*, the church he belongs to.

Monday, October 1, this morning the *Corrector* took his purging draught prescribed by Dr. *Monro*. And about nine or ten o'clock Mrs. *Wild* called, who after talking some time with her brother called the landlady aside, and asked her, How the *Corrector* had behaved ? She answered, *Very well*, for she had seen nothing amiss. The *Corrector* did not go abroad all this day, except to put in a penny-post-letter.

Tuesday, October 2, the *Corrector* called on Dr. *Guyse* in *Featherstone-street*, and then called at Mr. *Withers*'s in *Bunhill-fields*, and saw Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* there.

The *Corrector* went this morning to hear sermon at *Pinner's-Hall*, where there has been preaching for many years every tuesday betwixt ten and twelve o'clock. It is called *The Merchants Lecture*, and is supported by a voluntary subscription. Six of the most eminent orthodox ministers, among
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the dissenters in *London*, elected by the subscribers, preach by rotation, and have a handsom allowance for every sermon.

In going through *Moorfields* with Mr. *Wild* and his wife, he was speaking to Mr. *Wild* about his *Chelsea-Campaign*, upon which Mrs. *Wild* said to him, *Hold your tongue, else I'll send you to the old place.* Alexander turning about said to this purpose, *Madam, You deserve to be sent to Newgate, and if you was worth ten thousand pound, you deserve to be fleeced of one thousand.* From *Isabella's* being so audacious, a judgment may be formed of her former conduct to the *Corrector*, and that she deserves to be corrected lest she should be again guilty of the same crime.

This afternoon Mrs. *Trebee* visited the *Corrector*, as did also Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*.

Wednesday, October 3, in the afternoon the *Corrector* went with Mr. *Ranales* to *Wild-Court* and paid *Acott* for his lodging, and being willing to do justice even to his enemies gave him a week's rent more than he required.

But *Acott* afterwards used the *Corrector* indifferently: *Alexander* had lent him ten guineas, which he kept in his hands for two years and above three months, and for interest he said he would give the *Corrector* a pair of breeches: But *Acott* upon being asked for them after he was made a defendant in the *King's-Bench*, said to the *Corrector*, *He did not know how things might turn out, for Alexander had put him to trouble, and he must take care of himself.* But the wrongheaded tailor ought to have considered that these were two distinct matters not connected with one another. Let the reader judge whether *Acott* by this conduct has the best claim to the character of an honest or of a generous tailor.

This afternoon the *Corrector's* books and other things were moved to the *Crown* in *Upper-Moorfields*: And in the evening he received a kind letter from the honourable Mr. *Erskine*, wherein he took notice of his having had a letter from the *Corrector* when at *Chelsea*, and said that there were no signs of disorder in it but rather the contrary.

Thursday, October 4, Mrs. *Trebee* coming to visit the *Corrector*, he told her that he insisted Mrs. *Wild* should be confined in *Newgate* as a punishment for her injurious treatment of him. She said that if the *Corrector* would let her know by letter what he required of Mrs. *Wild*, she would acquaint her with it.

Friday, October 5, Mrs. *Trebee* sent Mrs. *Betty Leslie* to the *Corrector* for the following letter containing the proposals of reconciliation to his sister Mrs. *Wild*.

“MADAM,

“ MADAM,

“ In compliance with your desire to me yesterday, at the
“ *Crown in Upper-Moorfields*, I send my opinion of my un-
“ accountable treatment by Mrs. *Wild* your great favourite and
“ my greatly beloved sister; and to convince you and others
“ that she is accountable for her rash precipitant and injurious
“ conduct, I shall quote a passage out of the great *Puffen-*
“ *dorf's* book of the *Rights belonging to a Man and a Citizen*,
“ Book i. chap. vi. sect. 9.

“ *Not only he who out of an evil design does wrong to another is*
“ *bound to reparation of the damage, but he who does so through*
“ *negligence or miscarriage, which he might easily have avoided:*
“ *for it is no inconsiderable part of social duty to manage our con-*
“ *versation with such a caution and prudence, that it does not*
“ *become mischievous and intolerable to others; in order to which*
“ *men under some circumstances and relations are obliged to more*
“ *exact and watchful diligence. The slightest default in this*
“ *point is sufficient to impose the necessity of reparation.*

“ Justice *Withers* and all the Justices at *Hicks's-Hall*
“ and all the Judges of *Westminster-Hall* must be unanimously
“ of *Puffendorf's* opinion.

“ The *Corrector* was carried away from his lodging in
“ *Wild-Court* and clothed with a *Strait-Wastecoate*, which
“ greatly tormented him, and kept him from sleep in the
“ night-time, and being otherwise ill used, he is very thank-
“ ful to God to whom his life was dear, else he might
“ have been now in the silent grave. And therefore out of
“ my compassion to my dear sister for whom I have a great
“ love, none in the world being dearer to me than she is, I
“ propose that she voluntarily submit to go to prison in *New-*
“ *gate* for the space of forty eight hours; and perhaps the
“ *Corrector* upon your intercession may order the time to be
“ lessened a few hours. I desire that she shall in every re-
“ spect be well used, and be attended by Mrs. *Betty Leslie*,
“ Mrs. *Withers's* chamber-maid, as you proposed; and I sup-
“ pose her bride-maid will, upon my sister's request, be pleased
“ to attend her: I mean Miss *Polly Rayner* Mr. *Wild's* neice.
“ Her confinement will give her time for a little speculation
“ and meditation, and may convince her that she is fallible,
“ and ought not to be determined by the blind world, espe-
“ cially in affairs of importance, but to look up by prayer to
“ God for counsel and advice. I shall not omit praying that
“ the confinement may be greatly sanctified to her, and may

be

“ be a mean of grace being brightned in her soul. Moreover
 “ it will be some acknowledgment of her using the *Corrector*
 “ without due consideration, and tend to vindicate his cha-
 “ racter, and be to his advantage in several respects.

“ If she readily comply with this proposal, then love, har-
 “ mony and peace will presently take place betwixt *Isabella*
 “ and her brother the *Corrector*, whom God in his wise and
 “ wonderful Providence hath been pleased to chastise sore, yet
 “ hath not given over unto death. And who knows but it
 “ may appear in due time that God designs that *Alexander*
 “ shall be a *Joseph* and after his humiliation a prosperous
 “ man; for it is often the method of divine Providence to
 “ make a state of humiliation a preparative for that of exal-
 “ tation; and *Solomon* says again and again, *Before honour is*
 “ *humility*. But whatever be the event, I desire to say, *Here*
 “ *am I let the Lord do with me as seemeth good to him*; for I
 “ desire principally to pray and wait for a spiritual and eter-
 “ nal salvation through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

“ I hope Mr. *Wild* will upon your representation of the
 “ matter, chearfully comply, like a christian, with this pro-
 “ posal. I do not propose this from a revengeful spirit, but
 “ for valuable ends and purposes, and with a loving spirit and
 “ temper of mind; as a wise and affectionate father corrects
 “ his dear child for any great fault. I appoint and ordain
 “ that *Isabella* shall offer herself to be a prisoner in *Newgate*
 “ on or before the twenty-third of this instant *October*, or
 “ otherwise to forfeit the privilege of this indulgence.

“ If this proposal be rejected many are the evil consequences
 “ which will follow. Then a war at law may be expected
 “ to be declared and to be carried on with proper vigour
 “ and care: And the action at law is designed to be made
 “ for ten thousand pound, the prisoner's life being in danger.
 “ Moreover it will then be probable that *Alexander* shall lose
 “ a sister by discarding her for her obstinacy and impenitency.
 “ But it's hoped this proposal will be accepted; for if *Alex-*
 “ *ander* knows himself, if in *Isabella's* case he would submit.
 “ It is plain that a little correction is necessary, for when
 “ *Alexander* was going to *Pinner's-Hall Tuesday* last and speak-
 “ ing to Mr. *Wild* about the *Chelsea-Campaign*, as we came
 “ along *Moorfields*, Mrs. *Wild* had the assurance to say to
 “ her brother, *Hold your tongue else I'll send you to the old*
 “ *place*: The *Corrector* replied to this purpose, Madam, *You*
 “ *deserve to be sent to Newgate, and if you was worth ten*
 “ *thousand pound, you deserve to be fleeced of one thousand.*

“ I am

“ I am sorry that your daughter Mrs. *Withers* is afraid of
 “ the *Corrector* : I’m sure that it is without reason ; for it
 “ is not in the power of any woman to say with justice that
 “ ever he did an injurious or immodest action ; and I
 “ may justly say, that she would be equally safe in the *Cor-*
 “ *rector’s* company as in Mrs. *Trebee’s* : Therefore I beg
 “ leave to add that I am of opinion that this lady in *Browne-*
 “ *Street* is like her favourite *Isabella*, who does not think
 “ right at all times.

“ Moreover it is to be carefully remembered that, together
 “ with this confinement *Isabella* is to pay directly to *Alex-*
 “ *ander* the sum of ten pounds at her going to prison,
 “ or to give security for it before she is set at liberty from
 “ her confinement in *Newgate*.

“ Our old friend Mrs. *Endersby* milliner at the *Sun* in
 “ *Norton-Folgate*, was to drink tea at the *Crown* in *Upper-*
 “ *Moorfields* yesterday, and she declared her opinion that
 “ *Isabella’s* submitting to the confinement was by far pre-
 “ ferable to going to law : And certainly it is so ; and of
 “ two evils the least is to be chosen. If this proposal be not
 “ accepted, I shall have a right to say that all the evil conse-
 “ quences are to be imputed to *Isabella*, who ought not in
 “ the prosecution to be considered as a relation but as an
 “ obstinate woman who hath acted amiss, and will not ac-
 “ knowledge it nor give any satisfaction.

“ I beg you’ll be at the pains to advise Mr. *Wild* and Mrs.
 “ *Wild*, to both whom I give my love, to comply with this
 “ indulgent proposal. I do not see any honourable way of fav-
 “ ing my sister from being a defendent in an action at law
 “ but this, though it may appear to be a method a little
 “ whimsical and extraordinary. I leave it to God, and pray
 “ he may give them counsel and advice. Mean time I am
 “ most respectfully,

Madam,

Dated at the Crown in
 Upper-Moorfields,
 October 5, 1753.

Your most obedient,

and most humble servant,

A. C.

Mrs. *Wild’s* rejection of the indulgent terms proposed to
 her in this letter, it is hoped, will sufficiently vindicate the
Corrector in making her a defendent in the court of the *King’s-*
Bench ;

Bench; and the nature of those proposals plainly shew that the *Corrector's* view was the chastisement of the offender, in order to deter her and others from committing such crimes for the future; which is the true end of all punishment.

Saturday, October 6, the *Corrector* visited his friend *Dr. Ross* in *Great-Marlborough-Street*, and afterwards his friend the *Revd. Dr. Stukeley* in *Queen-Square, Great-Ormond-Street*.

Tuesday, October 9, the *Corrector* went to hear a sermon at *Pinner's-Hall*: And in the afternoon writ a second letter to *Mrs. Trebee*, acquainting her that he very seriously insisted on *Mrs. Wild's* compliance with the terms of reconciliation contained in his former letter, and desired a categorical answer: He hinted at the consequences of going to law, which he was greatly averse to; but that if *Mr. Wild* and *Mrs. Wild* did not accept of his proposals, they might expect to be tried and cast before a just judge and an *English* jury.

Monday, October 15, the *Corrector*, not having received an answer from *Mrs. Trebee*, set out this morning for *Langley*; and waiting on her about two o'clock told her, that he was come to receive an answer to his letters, and talk about the subject of them with the meekness of a *Moses*: She scolded him for mentioning *Moses*. The *Corrector* answered, That one might propose a good pattern or example, though he could not come up to it.

Mrs. Wild was sent for immediately on the *Corrector's* arrival. He received her affectionately, and after dinner at *Mrs. Trebee's* he went, at *Mrs. Wild's* desire, to *Mr. Wild's* house. The *Corrector* in the evening told *Mr. Wild* his errand to *Langley*, and read his proposals as contained in the letter to *Mrs. Trebee*. *Mr. Wild* said that the confinement was not long, and seemed to consent to it.

Tuesday, October 16, the *Corrector* visited the *Revd. Mr. Ashton* fellow of *Eton-College*, who received him very kindly, and invited him to dine with him; but he had promised to dine at *Langley*.

Mrs. Trebee, who had not used the *Corrector* very smoothly the day before, came this day to *Mr. Wild's* to visit him; but he was gone to *Windsor*. She said that she wanted to know in what disposition *Alexander* was, for she was willing to make it up with him.

Wednesday, October 17, the *Corrector* visited some of *Mrs. Wild's* acquaintance at *Colnbrook*, and begged the favour of them to persuade *Mrs. Wild* to submit to forty eight hours imprisonment in *Newgate*, and to pay ten pound; which was
a most

a most easy satisfaction, considering the injuries she had done the *Corrector*.

After his return from *Colnbrook* the *Corrector* paid a visit to Mrs. *Trebee*. She had many visitors, ladies and gentlemen; and the *Corrector* met with a cold reception. He was not blind, but he resolved to bear every thing, knowing that, on account of the many calumnies raised and propagated by slanderers, it was necessary for him to have a double share of prudence. At last being affronted by the passionate behaviour of a clergyman her near relation, who said that the *Corrector* was making too long a preamble about his case, he meekly took his leave of the ladies.

Thursday, October 18, he visited Mrs. *Webb* on *Langley-Green* an acquaintance of Mrs. *Wild's*, and reading to her his letter to Mrs. *Trebee* he intreated her to employ her good offices with his sister to make her accept of his terms of reconciliation.

Friday, October 19, in the morning the *Corrector* went to *Windsor*, and called on Mr. *Brookland* the noted lawyer there, who had been employed to draw up Mrs. *Wild's* marriage-settlement, and was joined with the *Corrector* as one of her guardians: He imagined that Mrs. *Wild* would regard his opinion, and that he would advise her to accept these proposals, but Mr. *Brookland* was indisposed this morning.

He breakfasted by invitation with the Revd. Mr. *Ashton* at *Eton-College* and Miss *Ashton* his sister. After breakfast Mr. *Ashton* shew'd him the library, the cathedral, &c. and the large room in which there are forty eight beds for forty eight scholars that are admitted upon the foundation: Afterwards the *Corrector* dined in the public dining-room with Mr. *Ashton*, Dr. *Somner*, Mr. *Dampier*, Mr. *Briant* and Mr. *Hallam*.

After taking leave of his kind friend Mr. *Ashton* the *Corrector* called again on Mr. *Brookland*, and opened the affair of the reconciliation by reading the letter to Mrs. *Trebee*. Mr. *Brookland* blamed Mrs. *Wild* for not taking care of the *Corrector* at *Chelsea*. He said she ought to have gone often, or to have employed for that purpose a person in whom she could confide. He seemed to be much against *Newgate*, that no occasion might be given to the opprobrious name of a *Newgate-bird*. He said he could get her sent to *Reading-Gaol*. *Ailsbury-Gaol* and the prison in *Windsor-Castle* were also mentioned. It is a little comical that there should be so much trouble about getting this woman confined for forty eight hours, who by a word of her mouth confined the *Corrector* for seventeen days under the guard of the *Chelsea-Myrmidons*.

Saturday, October 20, this day about noon the *Corrector* visited Mrs. *Trebee*, Mrs. *Wild* being there at the same time ; and the affair of the reconciliation was fully discussed. Mrs. *Trebee* seemed to have poisoned her favourite *Isabella*, for she now positively refused to accept the proposals. The *Corrector* was deeply grieved that his labour was lost : He went to *Langley-Broom* and dined, and the afternoon he passed at *Colnbrook* to avoid Mrs. *Wild*'s company.

The *Lord's-Day, October 21*, the *Corrector* being greatly displeased at Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*'s rejecting his proposals, set out this morning without seeing them to attend public worship at the meeting at *Colnbrook*, and this night upon invitation lodged at Mr. *Rayner*'s house there.

Monday, October 22, this morning the *Corrector* set out from *Colnbrook* for *Langley*, and drank tea at Mrs. *Trebee*'s. That lady and her sister Mrs. *Maw* spoke against his having an action at law with Mrs. *Wild* ; but he replied, That he had done what was reasonable to prevent it by employing a whole week in the country to induce Mrs. *Wild* to accept of his indulgent proposals ; but Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* had unaccountably disregarded them ; therefore he told them he intended to make Mrs. *Wild* a defendant in the court of *King's-Bench*. At taking leave of Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* to proceed to *Colnbrook*, he again told Mr. *Wild* of his firm resolution to commence an action at law.

From *Colnbrook* he came to *London* in the *Great-Marlow* coach. The *Corrector* has often reflected with pleasure and satisfaction of mind, that he passed a whole week at *Langley*, in order to court and intreat Mrs. *Wild* to deliver herself from an action at law ; therefore it may be said that her own imaginary infallibility and real obstinacy are the occasion of her being engaged in the law-suit.

Thursday, October 25, the *Corrector* was not yet provided with an attorney, but providentially met this day a friend a gentleman of the law, and was in the evening with him at the *Temple-Exchange Coffee-House* ; when he told the *Corrector* that he was to go out of town for a few days, but desired him to meet him at his house in town next Wednesday morning, and then the writs should be taken out.

Friday, October 26, the *Corrector* being informed that all the rooms in *Newgate* were liable to communicate the gaol distemper, he writ a letter directly to Mrs. *Rayner* at *Colnbrook* Mr. *Wild*'s sister, signifying that he dropt *Newgate* and would desire an imprisonment for twice forty-eight hours in the *Tower*, and the sum of fifteen pound ; whereas his former demand

mand was only ten pound and forty-eight hours in *Newgate* : He desired Mrs. *Wild*, if she intended to prevent an action at law, to appear in town on tuesday following at farthest, for he was determined to take the writs out wednesday morning.

This afternoon the *Corrector* was in company with a gentleman who complained that his son was not provided for by the *first Minister* : but soon after the *Corrector* discovered him to be a Jacobite, and he told him to the following effect, That he had no title to favours from the present legal and mild administration. Moreover the *Corrector* said, that the family of the *Stuarts* had been but indifferent rulers, and he was apt to think that divine Providence had decreed that they never should reign in this island.

Tuesday, October 30, Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* came to town, and Mr. *Wild* said to the *Corrector* that he was come to desire mercy : The *Corrector* told him his terms, which were reasonable and favourable, if the crimes with their consequences were considered ; and that he was like *Alexander the great* who used to set up a piece of a candle before a town, and if they submitted before it went out, then they had safety and protection ; if not, they were put to the sword. But Mr. *Wild* would not accept of the terms, nor give any money. He was in a great passion and abused the *Corrector* in such a manner that he thought it prudent to walk off abruptly. The *Corrector* had expressed his concern to Mr. *Wild* that he must suffer for his wife's bad conduct ; but now he deserves to suffer for his affronting and passionate behaviour this evening.

Wednesday, October 31, the *Corrector* waited on his friend the lawyer in order to take the writs out ; but his practice being in chancery he sent his clerk with *Alexander* to a gentleman a friend of his an attorney in the *King's-Bench*, who, at the *Corrector's* desire, took out writs against Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild*, and *Moonland*, *Acott*, *Inskip* and *Hare*. The writs were served this day upon Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* in town, and in a day or two upon *Moonland*, *Acott* and *Inskip*. *Hare* was not to be found, having gone into the country to be an offler.

ABOUT ten days or a fortnight after *Alexander* decamped from *Chelsea*, as he was talking with *Acott's* wife about their unaccountable conduct in confining him at *Chelsea*,
she

she said her husband was not concerned in the design of sending the *Corrector* to St. Luke's. *Alexander* was greatly struck at the mention of St. Luke's, and asked what she meant, but could get no satisfactory answer.

Saturday, November 3, five weeks after the *Corrector's* decamping from *Chelsea*, he was fully informed that a design had been laid to transport him from *Chelsea* to St. Luke's on *Windmill-hill* facing *Moorfields*. One concerned in the execution of this wicked contrivance hath affirmed that the abominable design was laid by Mrs. *Trebee* and her son-in-law Mr. *Withers*, who was to use his interest to make it effectual. Mrs. *Trebee* is a person of capacity and of a scheming head, and it is thought she formed this project to screen Mrs. *Wild* and *Moonland* from the punishment to which their illegal conduct had exposed them; which, it was imagined, might be done if they could get the *Corrector* lodged in a public hospital, no matter by what methods.

Moonland was exceeding active in this affair in order to slip, if possible, his neck out of the collar. He got one *Hardie* a chemist near *Covent-Garden* to certify as apothecary, tho' he has owned he is not an apothecary and refused to act as such. *Moonland* also, by the help of one *Montgomery* a baker in *Great-Wild-Street*, got the officers of the parish of St. *Giles in the Fields*, namely the Revd. Mr. *Harper* minister, *Heritage* and *Collins* as church-wardens, and *Stodhart* as overseer, to certify that the *Corrector* was a lunatic and an object of charity: Both which were absolutely false. *Moonland* spent money in entertaining these subscribers.

Innes, a periwigmaker in *Orange-Street*, signed the petition to the committee of the hospital, praying that the *Corrector* might be admitted: And made oath before Justice *Withers*, that he did see *Harper* the minister, *Heritage* and *Collins* churchwardens, *Stodhart* the overseer, and *Hardie* as apothecary, severally sign their names to their respective certificates, in order to get the *Corrector* admitted as a patient into St. Luke's.

But *Innes* calling to mind that the *Corrector* was a man of resolution, he told the linendraper on *Tower-Hill* who was chief manager in this affair, that he would not meddle farther unless he would sign an *Indemnification* for his being an actor; and the *Linendraper*, *Moonland* and *Innes* being together in *Moorfields* near St. Luke's they went into *Moorgate-Coffee-House*, and the linendraper signed the following indemnification.

London September 22, 1753.

SIR,

As Alexander C—— is just now at a madhouse in Chelsea I want to have him removed to St. Luke's: And as you have already at my desire endeavoured to get him removed, I beg you'll do every thing further that you think necessary in order to get him to St. Luke's: And I hereby oblige myself to indemnify you at all hands.

I am

To William Innes in
Orange-Street.

John F---bes.

What these persons attested being most false, as we have just mentioned; may not the *Corrector* call them perjured, for a solemn attestation of this kind has a near affinity to an oath?

Several steps were requisite to carry on this black scheme, and the conspirators were unwearied in surmounting all difficulties. The recommendation of a governor of the hospital was necessary, and one *John Henry Dolman* recommended the *Corrector* to be admitted. This is supposed to have been accomplished by the interest of Justice *Withers*; for one of the conspirators says that Mrs. *Trebee* and Mr. *Withers* laid the scheme, and that the others were only tools and instruments to execute it. The linendraper became suddenly acquainted with Mrs. *Trebee*, and often called upon her at Mr. *Withers's* in *Bunhill-fields*, she being in town all the time of the *Chelsea-Campaign*.

It is a rule of the hospital not to shew favour or partiality in receiving patients, but to admit them by rotation as they are put upon the list; and Providence (which always appeared for the *Corrector*, and as it were said to his adversaries, *Hitherto shall ye come, but no further: And here shall your proud waves be stayed*, Job xxxviii. 11.) ordered it so that there were fifteen on the list before the *Corrector*. Upon this it was that Mrs. *Trebee* wrote to Mrs. *Wild* to come to town, and finding their project could not take place, they were graciously pleased to visit the *Corrector* in person at *Chelsea*. And the *Corrector* threatening Mrs. *Wild* very severely if she detained him any longer, she promised to release him next day, which she did, as hath been already mentioned.

The *Corrector* having learnt a particular account of this wicked contrivance went to Justice *Withers*, and told him
that

that he was informed he was concerned in the attempt to transport him from *Chelsea* to *St. Luke's*. The Justice wanted to decline speaking on the subject; whereupon *Alexander* said, *I desire, Sir, that for your own good you will answer some questions*: To which his worship replied, *I will answer no questions; and that is an answer*: But he may perhaps be made to answer for his conduct, for *Alexander* desires to fear God, but not to fear any justice or the greatest subject in *England*.

The *Corrector* afterwards went to Mr. *Webster* the secretary of *St. Luke's* hospital, and had full proof of what is related above: The *Corrector* was deeply affected with this affair, and as often as he sees *St. Luke's* desires to offer up his grateful acknowledgments to God who delivered him from that dreadful place. No person could have a greater dread of it than the *Corrector*, and he told the secretary that he would rather give all he was worth than be carried to *St. Luke's*.

The *Corrector* went frequently to the secretary of *St. Luke's* to get intelligence about this affair, and took the advice of his attorney, who thought the case most shocking. The attorney went with him to *Innes*, to make him get the *Corrector* struck off the list, but *Innes* refused to go to the secretary. The attorney himself went afterwards with the *Corrector* for that purpose, but without success.

Friday, November 16, at length the attorney, going to *St. Luke's* when the committee met, got the *Corrector's* name struck out of the list, when there was but one to be admitted, before it should come to his turn to be dragged to that dishonourable place. He was so terrified that he was afraid to sleep in his lodging the night betwixt thursday and friday, the time of seizing the patients for *St. Luke's*.

The hardened conspirators seemed to have no remorse for the cruel scheme of *St. Luke's*; it is supposed they would have to the last been glad to see it take place, that they might have some prospect of slipping their necks out of the collar. They appear to be unwilling to be corrected by *Alexander*, who is for doing justice and giving every one their due; hence it has been said that *Alexander* instead of being a *Corrector of the Press*, is now become a *Corrector of the People*. The *Corrector* told the linendraper at *Chelsea*, that he designed to be just and correct, and at the same time meek and merciful to his adversaries: And it would perhaps be better for the criminals to be humble and penitent, and not remain obstinate and impenitent.

One instance of the injuries the *Corrector* has suffered by the groundless charge of insanity, it may be proper to mention here.

The

The *Corrector* not caring to lodge with a landlady of a gunpowder temper, took a lodging at Mrs. *Stephens's* at the *Dial* above the *Flying-Horse* in *Upper-Moorfields*. But this gentlewoman having been told that the *Corrector* was not in the exercise of his reason, sent him word by her niece Mrs. *Sally Davis* that something had happened, and he could not have the lodging. The *Corrector*, much distressed at the thoughts of losing a lodging with agreeable people, spoke to a gentlewoman at the *Sun* in *Norton-Folgate*, his friend, who waited upon Mrs. *Stephens* and softened her a little. Nevertheless some days after she sent him a letter, desiring him to take another lodging, and at the same time returned the earnest he had given. But the *Corrector* having had it set home upon his mind in prayer that he should have the lodging, prosecuted the affair with spirit. He told Mrs. *Stephens* that he had fairly taken the lodging, and if she would not admit him to it, he would oblige her to go before a Justice.

The *Corrector* also wrote to Mr. *Smith* the *Watchmaker* who possesses a great part of Mrs. *Stephens's* house, and spoke to Mrs. *Betty Young* his housekeeper, who are two good Christians, and were much inclined to favour the *Corrector*. Upon the whole after a great struggle it was at last concluded that the *Corrector* should have the lodging, to which he went *November 16*: And he and the family live in peace and harmony, and it is a blessing to dwell in the tabernacles of the righteous. Those over whom *Alexander* hath prevailed have said that he was a *Conqueror* and succeeded in all his undertakings: If it be so, it is owing to God who alone gives success.

ONE great design of publishing these *Adventures* is to vindicate the character of the *Corrector* as a man and a christian, and to shew that he has done nothing inconsistent with either, in endeavouring to bring obstinate offenders to punishment. It appears that he took a great deal of pains to keep Mrs. *Wild* from being a defendant in an action at law: *Moonland* is so thoughtless and stupid that he does not consider his crime nor its consequences. *Acott* behaved in a pert manner to the *Corrector* after the *Chelsea-Campaign*, and his conceited head did not appear sensible of his illegal conduct: *Inskip* for his cruelty and false tongue ought to be made an example to other keepers of madhouses. And the confederates in the barbarous scheme of *St. Luke's* deserve greater punishment than the law can inflict upon them.

Mankind are generally too indifferent about the situation of others, but this infirmity and selfishness of fallen nature

ought to be much guarded against, self being often a dangerous idol. The best way for his Majesty's subjects to have true conceptions of the great injuries done to the *Corrector*, is to suppose the case to be their own: What satisfaction would they have expected from *Isabella*, *Moonland*, *Inskip* and *Acott*? And particularly what satisfaction can be adequate to the crime of the conspirators in attempting to transport the *Corrector* to *St. Luke's*?

It may perhaps be said that some of the criminals were the *Corrector's* friends; but it may be replied that imprudent friends are often the greatest enemies: And their crimes committed against the *Corrector* are so hainous that they cancel all the ties of friendship; like as a husband who truly and sincerely loves his wife, yet, if she commits adultery, withdraws his love from her and uses proper means to punish her as her great crime deserves.

Many valuable ends may be answered by bringing the criminals to justice, namely, the recovering of the *Corrector's* character, a full reparation and satisfaction to him for all damages, the making examples of the offenders to deter others from committing the like crimes: And the *Corrector* would humbly hope that the Legislature will see the necessity of bringing in a bill to regulate private madhouses.

The *Corrector* is far from being of a revengeful spirit, and desires not to say, *That he will recompense evil, but trusts in God that he will deliver him out of all his troubles, and that he will raise him up after he hath cast him down, and will bless him and make him a blessing.* His former deliverances lay him under strong and particular obligations to devote his life to a gracious God who hath signally preserved him when in danger; and his former experiences of the appearances of Providence and Grace encourage him to wait on God through *Jesus* for a temporal and spiritual salvation.

The criminals may be sensible that, if justice be done, they will be cast at law; and supposing the *Corrector* to have been disordered in his mind they cannot justify what they did, if they will look into the Twelfth of *Queen Anne*, chap. xxiii. wherein it's recited by the laws then in being, That even *Justices of the Peace and Officers* had not power or authority to restrain and confine lunatics; and therefore that Statute gives *them and only them* that power: And lest that Act (which gives a power to Justices and Officers only) should be construed to take away the power which the Sovereign or Chancellor had, there is an express proviso for that purpose, *That they might notwithstanding the Statute exercise their power.*

'Tis

"Tis undoubtedly true, that the law will not suffer any indifferent person to confine a lunatic, and it would be of the most dangerous consequence if the law did. The law has chalked a track for the friends of the lunatic to follow, and they have been always obliged to follow it.

GOD doth great and mighty wonders in his Providence, which is always righteous yet often mysterious, and he by his secret power and wisdom can bring about great and valuable purposes by seeming contrary means, for he hath all things in his hand and under his control, and is the God of the whole earth. The *Corrector* is of opinion that his confinement and sufferings were emblematical and typical of something good and great designed by Providence for him; and has great reason of thankfulness that God greatly supported him, and turned his prison into a palace. Some pious and valuable ministers of the Gospel made some prophecies or predictions with regard to the *Corrector's* sufferings in the *Bethnal-Green-Campaign* in 1738. After the *Corrector* escaped on his birth-day (then *May* 31, now according to the new stile *June* 11,) by cutting with a knife the bedstead to which he was chained, he was visited *June* 2, by an eminent *London-Minister*, whose prophecy of the *Corrector* was printed in the *Journal* of the *Bethnal-Green-Campaign* about fifteen years ago, and is as follows:

"That the *Corrector* would be a great man, and make a great figure at Court, and that his troubles were to be looked upon as designed by Providence to be an introduction and preparation to his future advancement, and several things to this purpose: And particularly that the *Corrector* was a Joseph, meaning that God would be with him, bless him, and make him a prosperous man after his reproaches and troubles."

The *Corrector* then said, That he was willing to be as humble or as exalted as God pleased. See the *Journal* printed in 1739, page 39.

And another minister the Revd. Mr. *Wil---son* of *Dundee*, eminent for piety and abilities, and one of the best of men in the age wherein he lived, writes thus to the *Corrector* in a letter dated *July* 16, 1739.

"Your account of the treatment you met with from Mr. *Wightman* and others is most surprising, and puts me at a stand what to think of it. I see you have been laid in darkness and in the deeps, and lover and friend put far from you for a time; but I hope you will not rashly censure him, whose way is in the sea, and his path in the great wa-

“ters, so that his footsteps are not known. Whatever waves and
 “billows have gone over you, I hope the Lord will command his
 “loving-kindness in the day-time, and in the night his song shall
 “be with you, and your prayer to the God of your life, who
 “hath hitherto preserved you, and will bring his own glory
 “and your good out of all those strange Providences that have
 “passed over you. The foundation of the Lord stands sure and
 “he well knoweth those that are his; and will not let go the
 “hold he hath taken of them. Whatever affliction he thinks
 “fit to lay upon them, yea though they go through fire and
 “water, he will at last bring them out to a wealthy place.”
 “I know you look above all instruments to his wise and
 “holy hand that hath ordered this heavy trial for you, and
 “will adore him with humility and silence.”

This pious minister was inclinable to shew favour to the
 criminals, and adds: “It is not unbecoming him who hath
 “been in the hand of God instrumental to bless the world
 “with a *Concordance to the holy Bible* that will perpetuate his
 “memory and make it savoury to all the lovers of that
 “matchless book the *Bible*, in which we have eternal life.”

A third prophet the Revd. Mr. M---ght of Irvine, writ a
 letter to the *Corrector* dated July 16, 1739, wherein he says,
 “I pray our gracious God may cause your integrity and inno-
 “cence to shine as the light at noon-day. Wait on God and com-
 “mit your way to him, and trust in him who is able to bring it
 “to pass: Perhaps this depth of trouble you have been in, may
 “be designed by Divine Providence as an introduction and pre-
 “paration to some great things God has in store for your good and
 “benefit: I pray and hope, that upon trial your faith, hope,
 “patience, and other graces shall be found to praise, honour
 “and glory, and upon humbling yourself under God’s mighty
 “hand he will in due time exalt you.”

IT is said that the *Corrector*’s character is without blemish,
 and that every body loves him, only his *Campaigns*
 at *Bethnal-Green* and *Chelsea* are supposed by the blind
 world to be a blemish to his character; whereas it is the opi-
 nion of the *Corrector* that these *Campaigns* are the greatest
 beauty in his character, and that the many dangers and deli-
 verances he hath had in his life, are an evidence that he is a
 great favourite of Providence. His pursuing a near relation
 with the other criminals is reckoned another blemish, but it
 is to be remembered that *Justice* is painted blind; and the *Cor-
 rector* sometimes thinks that he did more than perhaps he ought
 to have done in shewing so much favour to *Isabella*, but Provi-
 dence

dence blinded her that she did not accept of the proposals of reconciliation.

Before the *Chelsea-Campaign* began, it was said in the Printing-Office in *Wild-Court* that *Alexander*, instead of being a *Corrector of the Press*, was to be *Corrector of the People*: There seems to be wanting a zealous person to visit the markets in *London* and other proper places with constables, and with authority to restrain *profane swearing* and other wickedness that abounds, and to assist in the execution of the law, even against offenders in a higher life. And if *London* be reformed, the whole nation generally follows their example.

The most licentious that are not very hardened, must own that there is need of a great *Reformation* among us, and God can use any instruments he pleases to bring it about. The *Romans* in extraordinary cases had a *Censor morum*: Whether he *Reformer* of the nation be called *Censor* or *Corrector*, it don't signify, if a thorow *Reformation* takes place.

Religion is greatly neglected in this island by the greatest part, and it's surprising to observe how many are ignorant in matters of religion though they be sagacious and skilful in managing their worldly concerns. This is a folly of so particular a nature that it really wants a name.

It is the opinion of the *Corrector*, that as long as the minds of *Ladies* are so much set upon the stage there is little hopes of religion flourishing in these nations. The time it wastes which ought to be employed about more important concerns, temporal and spiritual, and the bad turn it gives the mind by fixing the thoughts upon carnal things, are evils of a most dreadful consequence, and extinguish all sense of religion. Must not all real christians confess among other abounding sins the great sins of the stage? Whatsoever men may pretend, those that resort to the stage waste time that ought to be laid out in another manner, and give not a good example becoming persons that are impressed with the doctrines and truths of the christian religion.

In the *Corrector's* opinion the men and women of the stage are the corrupters of the minds of the people; and though players be taken in this degenerate age into the parlour as they were formerly into the pantry, they deserve to be treated as persons that are hurtful to society and pollute the minds of his Majesty's subjects.

We ought seriously to ponder what a great author says of the stage: "The *Stage* is the great corrupter of the town, " and the bad people of the town have been the chief corrupters of the stage, who run most after those plays that " defile the stage and the audience: Poets will seek to please,

" as

“ as actors will look for such pieces as draw the most specta-
 “ tors. They pretend *that their design is to discourage evil,*
 “ *but they recommend it in the most effectual mannner.* It is a
 “ shame to our nation and religion, to see the stage so re-
 “ formed in *France*, and so polluted still in *England*.”

Those that attend those places may be said to attend the *Devil's school*; for it certainly pleases the enemy of God and mankind to see crouds of men and women, four, five or six hours attend scenes that pollute the human nature and are consequently dishonorable to God. And it's a bad preparation for remembring the fourth commandment to pass so many hours on *Saturday* in such a corrupting place: And those that go to these places in the season appointed by the Church for thinking seriously of religion before the sufferings of the great Redeemer, seem by their temper and conduct to belong rather to the world than any Church whatever, for the Church is a separate society from the wicked of the world. And those that make no conscience of the duties of the christian religion ought to be excluded from its privileges: Persons should be questioned whether they seriously resolve to act as men and christians, and not as brutes and heathens; and it's justice to use them according to their profession and behaviour.

This great author farther says: “ The ill methods of
 “ schools and colleges give the rise to the irregularities of the
 “ gentry, as the breeding young women to vanity, dressing
 “ and a false appearance of wit and behaviour, without pro-
 “ per work and a due measure of knowledge and a serious
 “ sense of religion, is the source of the corruption of that sex.”

And this great man farther says: “ *Gentlemen in their Mar-*
 “ *riages* ought to consider a great many things more than *For-*
 “ *tune*, though, generally speaking, that is the only thing
 “ sought for: A good understanding, good principles, and a
 “ good temper, with a liberal education, and acceptable per-
 “ son, are the first things to be considered, and certainly
 “ *Fortune* ought to come after all these. These bargains now
 “ in fashion make often unhallowed marriages. The first
 “ thought in choosing a wife ought to be to find a help meet
 “ for the man. In a married state the mutual study of both
 “ ought to be to help and please one another. This is the
 “ foundation of all domestic happiness; as to stay at home
 “ and love home is the greatest help to industry, order, and
 “ the good government of a family.”

Another great author exhorts “ those that have the govern-
 “ ment of populous cities, to remember how much the welfare of
 “ the people depends upon the faithful execution of the law.
 “ How sad must it be if there be any Magistrates that are guilty
 “ of

“ of swearing and that give a bad example by this crime and
 “ other gross immoralities.” This great man also observes,
 “ *That there is such a general neglect of putting the laws in execu-*
 “ *tion, that every man is left to do what is right in his own eyes : One*
 “ *would think, There was no king in Israel. Could the vile and*
 “ *abominable pictures of lewdness have been offered to sale in the*
 “ *most frequented places of the city ? Could books for the instruction*
 “ *of the unexperienced in all the mysteries of iniquity have been pub-*
 “ *licly cried in the streets, had not the laws and the guardians of*
 “ *the laws been asleep ?*

This great and venerable author farther says : “ Let every
 “ man whatever his situation is, do his part towards averting
 “ the judgments of God : Let every man reform himself and
 “ others, as far as his influence goes : This is *our* only proper
 “ remedy, for the dissolute wickedness of the age is a more
 “ dreadful sign and prognostication of Divine anger, than even
 “ the trembling of the earth under us.”

The degeneracy and corruption of this nation is visible to
 all who have any sense of religion or fear of God in their
 hearts ; and it seems to be the duty of all who have any real
 regard to the honor of God, the advancement of the king-
 dom of the blessed Redeemer, and love to their own immortal
 souls and the souls of others, to mourn for their own sins and
 the sins of the people, and earnestly to pray to God for a *Re-*
formation, and to use vigorously all means for bringing it about.

It may seem surprising that the *Corrector*, a person of a re-
 tired situation in life, should be so zealous in this grand affair,
 when persons in the highest stations in Church and State seem
 to be too silent, and not to exert themselves with a steady
 resolution and zealous vigour to reform the nation. But if the
 work be done, the instruments are to be less minded, because the
 great God often brings about the greatest matters by mean in-
 struments, for christianity was first published and planted by a
 few fishermen. It sometimes hath come to pass that a private
 foldier hath been honored to have a great hand in gaining the
 battle and obtaining the victory.

All divisions and parties are to be discouraged, and a
 catholic spirit is to be encouraged ; for we ought to love them
 who bear *Christ's* image, and who have the essentials of re-
 ligion, and not differ about circumstantial. All true christians
 are to be loved ; for the chief distinction at the day of judg-
 ment will be of those on *Christ's* right hand and of those on his
 left. Our love is to be to all that have the root of the matter
 or true grace, whether they be of the established Church, or Me-
 thodists, or Puritans, or of whatever denomination ; and he is
 to be looked upon as the best *Englishman* who is zealous and
 useful

useful in reforming the nation whether he be born in *Cornwall* or in *Cathness*.

The question is, What are the proper means to bring about this *Reformation*? This is a question not easily answered. We are to look up to God for his direction and blessing, and to be vigorous and diligent in all means that tend to a *Reformation*. Those in the highest station in Church and State should think most seriously about the salvation of their own immortal souls, and then they will be concerned for the souls of others. A national fast for humiliation and prayer is very proper: Swearers and sabbath-breakers and other notorious sinners are to be punished, and lewd women are to be restrained.

Magistrates are to be exemplary, and not be guilty of swearing and sabbath-breaking as is sometimes the lamentable case, and to perform the duties of their office agreeable to their solemn oath. Were religion a step to preferment, and irreligion a bar to it, it would tend to make the nobles and others behave in a regular and religious manner. The preachers of the gospel ought to search the scriptures and their own hearts, these two necessary books, and to be concerned for their own salvation and the souls of their people.

If we become a religious people, then the horrid crimes of murder and robbery will soon cease; for it is but lopping off the branches to cut off a few guilty persons, when there is a general want of a sense of Religion among the people. Example is often more powerful than punishment.

Those in the highest stations ought to be exemplary, and follow the good example of the late excellent *Prince of Orange*, who attended public worship twice on the *Lord's-day*, and took care of his family, they sitting in the pew round him. When he was congratulated upon the honor of being made *Statholder* he answered, *He did not regard the honor, but hoped that it was for the glory of God and the good of the protestant religion.*

May God be pleased to raise up instruments to *reform* our sinful land, and pour out his Spirit upon all ranks and degrees of men, and enable us seriously to apply to the blessed Redeemer for pardon and salvation, and make us a holy and happy people, through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

F I N I S.

THE
ADVENTURES
OF
ALEXANDER
THE CORRECTOR.

The SECOND PART.

Giving an Account of a memorable or rather monstrous Battle, fought or rather not fought in *Westminster-hall*, February 20, 1754, wherein it plainly appeared, that *ALEXANDER's* Generals did not do their Duty, but acted as the *Dutch* did in deserting his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND at the Battle of *Fontenoy*.

WITH

An Account of *ALEXANDER's* Activity and undaunted Behaviour in the Field of Battle, and his strictly charging his Generals, as faithful Men, to give Orders for a second Battle, for the Vindication of his Honour and Character.

Interpersed with suitable Reflexions.

*I will instruct thee, and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go:
I will guide thee with mine eye. Psal. xxxii. 8.*

*Commit thy way unto JEHOVAH: trust also in him, and he shall
bring it to pass. Psal. xxxvii. 5.*

*But it shall come to pass that at evening-time it shall be light.
Zech. xiv. 7.*

L O N D O N,


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[Price Six-pence.]

T O T H E

K I N G.

S I R,

 I T H the greatest humility and most affectionate regard I beg leave to present these ADVENTURES to your Majesty, which contain an Account of what I have called, using the military stile, a Battle in *Westminster-hall*.

The CORRECTOR is truly one of your Majesty's loyal Subjects, and is sensible of the many Blessings these Nations enjoy by your Majesty's mild and happy Administration. You are honoured by the KING or KINGS to be the happy Instrument of preserving our Religion and Liberties, and of delivering us from Popery and Tyranny.

We heard some days ago from *Languedoc* of the Distress and great Consternation there on account of an Order to renew the Persecution of the Protestants with the utmost violence, which may discover to us that the spirit of Popery is as bloody as ever. May the great God be pleased, in his wise and wonderful Providence, to raise up Instruments to deliver his People in *France*, who have been so long persecuted for the profession of the Truths of the Gospel, and for not complying with the human Inventions of the *Mystery of Iniquity*, which pretends to set up a spiritual Kingdom, when in reality it aims at usurping a temporal.

DEDICATION.

May God arise and have mercy upon ZION, and may he appear for the Salvation of his Church and People, for he is a God of infinite Power and of infinite Wisdom. Counsel is his, and sound wisdom; he is Understanding, and he has Strength. He is the mighty God, able to execute all his Counsels, and can do great and wonderful things in this or in any Age or Generation. When the sovereign and great God has any eminent Work or Service to do, he either chooses fit Instruments or makes them so.

The CORRECTOR humbly begs leave to say, that it is his opinion that God, in his own time and way, will deliver him from the false aspersions thrown on his Character; but what gives the greatest concern to the CORRECTOR, is to see Impiety and Irreligion abound among your Majesty's Subjects, and great numbers of Souls living and dying without the true knowledge of *Jesus Christ*, and of the way of Salvation declared in his Gospel.

May God be pleased to direct your Majesty to such Methods as may by the divine Blessing be effectual to reform an unthinking People: And may God pour out his Spirit upon all ranks and degrees of men, and enable us to apply to the blessed Redeemer for Pardon and Salvation, and make us a holy and happy People thro' *Jesus Christ*.

I conclude with my hearty Prayers, that God may direct and prosper you in reforming your People, and may greatly bless your Majesty, your Family, and Friends: I am with great humility and sincerity,

May it please your MAJESTY,

Your MAJESTY'S most dutiful,

Most obedient, and most

devoted Subject and Servant,

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

No. 25, over-against the
watch-house in Gloucester-
street, betwixt Red-Lion-
Square and Queen-Square,
March 30, 1754.

THE
ADVENTURES
OF
ALEXANDER
THE CORRECTOR.

PART the Second.



THE CORRECTOR published the First Part of his Adventures in *January* last, relating his being unjustly confined in a private academy or madhouse at *Chelsea*, and his barbarous usage during the time of his *Chelsea-Campaign*. Being greatly affected with the many injuries done him, he thought it his incumbent duty to use proper methods to bring the hardhearted and obstinate criminals to justice: And was in hopes that thereby many valuable ends might be answered; namely, the recovering the character of the person exceedingly injured, a reparation and satisfaction for damages, the making the guilty persons examples to deter others from committing the like crimes for the time to come: And also that it might tend to put the *Legislature* on thinking in earnest of regulating private madhouses.

ALEXANDER therefore declared war against the injurious persons, and took such methods as obliged the criminals to come to a battle with him in *Westminster-hall*, *February 20, 1754*. And it was imagined that his cause was so good, that he could not fail to humble the four criminal defendants, namely *Isabella Wild*, *Moonland*, *Inskip*, and *Acott*. The reader will soon perceive that these Adventures are writ in an allegorical or figurative way of expression, which, it's hop'd, will be more agreeable than plain common language. In these Adventures, there is first a short account to be given of the defendants or

B

persons

persons against whom this war was commenced, and then of the war itself.

Isabella Wild is nearly related to the *Corrector*, and was in *August* last married to a person of a good character and in good circumstances at *Langley* near *Windsor*. She is of a chearful temper, but remarkable for her imaginary infallibility and real obstinacy; and rather apt to act like a conceited and lightheaded woman than as a thinking judicious person.

Moonland is an emblematical title, his name being *Forbes*. He purchased last summer the place of associate-clerk in the Home-Circuit for *trois-cent pieces*, which he borrowed from a cousin of the same name the linendraper on *Tower-hill*, who is often mentioned in the first part of the *Adventures* as the chief manager in the cruel scheme of sending the *Corrector* to *St. Luke's* hospital, no doubt with a view to screen his cousin *Moonland* and the other malefactors; but divine Providence frustrated their wicked enterprises. See page 34, 35. *Moonland* is justly represented as lightheaded, cowardly and conceited, and was a great actor and the leading criminal, tho' he be a person very unfit to be a mad-doctor, or to judge of sanity or insanity.

Acott is the conceited tailor at the *golden-heart* in *Wild-Court*, where the *Corrector* lodged. A certain tailor and his wife may be said to be slanderers and scandal-mongers, they being such injurious persons as to tell their own wrongheaded and false imaginations for truths and realities. Several instances might be given, but we shall only mention one. A servant-maid, a great favorite with the tailor's wife, went the last whitsuntide holidays to see her relations and friends at *Barking* and *Greenwich*. The maid set out on Monday-morning and was to return on Tuesday-evening, but the afternoon being rainy she did not return till noon next day. She was turned away directly without a month's wages, which the maid claimed. A terrible noise was made in the house by the tailor's passionate wife. The *Corrector*, being always a friend to modest well-behaving maids, went down stairs and spoke civilly to the poor maid, and gave her a small matter. The tailor's wife was affronted, and also entertained a groundless suspicion that the poor maid had been out of doors all night in bad company, which was supposed to have no foundation any where but in her hotheaded imagination. This maid was soon recommended by the *Corrector* to a place in a merchant's house near *Cheapside*, and her mistress told the *Corrector* that he had great credit by his recommendation: But the tailor's wife was affronted, and asked, who gave her a character? The *Corrector* always delighting in doing good, gave

gave her a character as a good and well-behaving servant, which was accepted of. Nay the tailor's wife was jealous of the tailor himself with her own neice, and tho' the *Corrector* endeavoured to convince her of her groundless suspicion, yet she made several uproars, and the jealous woman was never thorowly cured of her suspicions, but during the *Chelsea-Campaign* she sent her neice down to her friends at *Chester*. It has been said that there have been many mad nights with the tailor's wife; but she always escaped *Chelsea*: She has wanted to go out of the house at eleven o'clock at night, but the *Corrector* has prevented it. She broke the bureau in the parlour at eleven o'clock at night to seek for a letter her husband would not allow her to see, and behaved in a scandalous manner. Her notion seems to be, that she is a frugal chaste wife, and therefore she may be of a turbulent violent behaviour: for the little conceited tailor is not master of his own house, the turbulent woman being both master and mistress. But it is disagreeable to dwell on this subject. It seemed necessary to correct them with greater severity than formerly, on account of their continuing to be so great slanderers, by telling their own imaginations for realities; for when a dose at first administer'd don't do, the prudent physician increases the quantity of the physic.

The tailor and his wife never seemed to have had a true sense of religion: But they both for two years past declined and grew worse, which the *Corrector* thinks was chiefly owing to a scandalous acquaintance at *Greenwich*, and to a greater disregard to the sabbath, the tailor's wife one summer having a lodging at *Greenwich*. This acquaintance was a man that had lived about twenty years at *Greenwich*, and had left his wife in *Cheshire*, and had children grown up by another woman at *Greenwich*. After his concubine's death he most earnestly sent for his wife in *Cheshire*, and she came to live with him at *Greenwich*. Her neice came up from the country to assist in the business of *Pawn-broking*: His wife in a year or two died suddenly, and the adulterer about six weeks after married the neice, tho' they had pretended to quarrel with one another when his wife was alive: but it was suspected to be intended as a sort of a disguise.

These are strange transactions in a Christian country: A great man says, "There is such a general neglect of putting the laws in execution, that every man is left to do what is right in his own eyes: One would think, *There was no king in Israel*." Where there is a general want of a sense of religion among people, and a bad example from persons in an exalted station, corrupt nature will be ready to run into all abominations,

and they will act rather like brutes and heathens than men and christians. The sacred writings say, *He that walketh with the wise shall be wise, and a companion of fools shall be destroyed*: And *evil communication corrupts good manners*. It is a just observation, *that a man is known by his company*. The *Corrector* is of opinion that no body should go into bad company, unless he thinks he can be like a physician going into an hospital: And if he is not successful, but finds that instead of doing good his mind is rather corrupted and becomes more cold as to religious things, he ought to avoid them as a ship would avoid a rock.

Inskip is the fourth defendent: He is nephew to Mr. *Duffield* a keeper of two academies at *Chelsea* and of one in *Glocester-street*. *Inskip* is one of his keepers or tutors, who has a private house at *Chelsea*, and now and then receives a pupil. The *Corrector* met *Inskip* about three weeks before the battle, and he appeared to be impenitent for his cruelties and crimes: His cruel usage is in some measure related in the first Part of the Adventures, but not fully; for some material barbarities were forgot to be mentioned. These are the four criminals: *Moonland* raised the alarm and was the occasion of the succeeding catastrophe: let the world judge whether he is fit to be a mad-doctor or any person be more skilled in the *res medica* than he, except the conceited tailor who is the son of a *Berkshire* farrier or horse-doctor.

These four criminals, *Isabella*, *Moonland*, *Acott*, and *Inskip* were the four persons to be conquered and subdued; *Isabella* was as much afraid of suffering according to the demerits of her crimes as ever a thief was of a gallows; for she went about crying bitterly to her acquaintance. But neither *Isabella* nor her husband being willing to make any satisfaction or to part with any money, and having refused the terms of reconciliation which were favourable and reasonable if her crimes with their consequences be considered, there was a necessity of making war against her. It is acknowledged that war in general is a very great evil; for it drains a nation of the lives and treasures of the people, and the event is uncertain. It is attended with so many bad consequences that it ought never to be begun without a real necessity, and to obtain the great and valuable blessing of a lasting peace.

About a week before the battle the linendraper on *Towerhill* was very desirous of a meeting to bring about a reconciliation. The *Corrector* answered, *Offer first a sum of money*. The linendraper replied, *We will give you a sum of money, provided you will return it*. Whether this reply was like a man or a miser

miser is not at present to be inquired into. The *Corrector* in his proposals of reconciliation did not shew a covetous temper; for he was desirous that the criminal *Isabella* should be committed to prison for some time and pay a small sum of money. To punish the person and pocket is the way to affect criminals, and to deter others from committing the like crimes.

It may be justly said that even a war between a plaintiff and a defendant in *Westminster-hall* is very undesirable, the event being generally very uncertain; and this war, as with real military war, drains the pockets of the parties engaged. The officers in the hall receive the money, the chief of whom appear with a *black-gown* and a *band*, and chiefly or rather altogether fight with a woman's weapon, namely the tongue. It is allowed that in difficult points of law it may be necessary to consult those *black-gowns*, as the honourable house of Lords consult the judges; tho' the *Corrector* be convinced that some plaintiffs knowing the secret springs and motives of actions, could examine the witnesses and defend their cause better than the *black-gowns*: And in the next battle *Alexander* designs to begin the attack and pursue it himself.

It is also allowed that the *Captain-general* or *Commander in chief* may sometimes consult the inferior *Generals*: For the great and sovereign God can make use of what instruments he pleases, and *he will send by whom he will send; and who may say to him what dost thou?* It is the language of scripture and the experience of all ages, that in spiritual and religious matters God generally makes use of weak instruments and enables them to do most good: And even in military affairs an inferior officer may be honoured to have a great hand in the victory: As was the case when *Julius Cæsar* invaded our Island.

“ The standard-bearer of the tenth legion perceiving that the
 “ *Romans* were unwilling to venture into the sea, having first
 “ invok'd the gods for success, cried aloud; *My fellow-soldiers*
 “ *unless you will forsake your Eagle dishonourably, and suffer it*
 “ *to fall into the hands of the enemy, advance; for my part I am*
 “ *resolved to do my duty to the commonwealth and my general.*
 “ Having said this, he immediately leap'd over-board and ad-
 “ vanced towards the *English*. Whereupon the soldiers en-
 “ couraging each other, to prevent so signal a disgrace, fol-
 “ lowed his example, which those in the next ship perceiving,
 “ did the like, and pressed forwards to engage the enemy.

[See *Cæsar's Commentaries*, lib. iv, sect. xxiii.] There is nothing more powerful than example: the imitation of virtuous actions among men proceeds from emulation, and the imitation of bad actions from the corruption of man's nature.

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These adventures, for a prudential reason, are designed to be contained in so small a compass as to be purchased for the fortieth part of a pound; therefore we must endeavour to contain them within proper bounds. It ought always to be remembered that *the battle is the Lord's*, that is, the great God is the supreme and wise disposer of all things, for *his kingdom ruleth over all, and a hair of our heads cannot fall to the ground without his permission*. It is not for vain man, who is born like a wild ass's colt, to fathom by the short line of human wisdom the works of God, especially when the wheels of Providence are *lifted up from the earth*, and the great God goes out of the usual road and acts in extraordinary ways and unaccountable methods that reason cannot reach. Therefore the *Corrector* believes, that God by his secret power and wisdom will sanctify this dispensation, and make this disappointment work for his good; because we ought *to trust in the Lord with all our heart*, and not to lean to our own understanding, for he seemed to form a plan of his own and to think that success would certainly attend him, and that he should humble his enemies in the battle: The statute of the *Twelfth* of Queen Anne made them criminals, they not being able to justify themselves even on the supposition of a disorder in the *Corrector's* mind, and still less as he was in his senses: That statute gives justices of peace and officers power or authority to restrain and confine lunatics, and this power is given *to them and them only*. 'Tis certainly true, that the law will not suffer any indifferent person to confine a lunatic, and it would be of the most dangerous consequence if the law did. The law has chalked a track for the friends of the lunatic to follow, which they ought always to have followed.

This memorable battle in *Westminster-hall*, February 20, 1754, may be called a *sham-battle*, for ALEXANDER's Generals did not do their duty, but acted as the *Dutch* did in deserting his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND at the battle of *Fontenoy*. It is to be remembered that *battle* is to be here taken figuratively for an action brought by the *Corrector* for a plea of trespass, assault and imprisonment in the private mad-house of Peter Inskip at *Little-Chelsea* in *Middlesex*, against *Isabella Wild, Forbes, Inskip, and Acott*.

The Declaration sets forth that those four Defendants did make an assault upon the *Corrector* and violently seize him in his bed at five o'clock in the morning, and him did evilly treat and imprison; and him contrary to the laws and customs of England against his will did detain; his letters and messages did stop and intercept, and him from the assistance, comfort and conversation of his friends and acquaintance did keep, obstruct and hinder, and cords and strait-wasie-coat

coat did put upon him, and for a long time did confine the plaintiff, namely for the space of seventeen days and six hours, from the 12th to the 29th of September 1753. By reason of which the plaintiff is much injured in his reputation, calling and business, and his constitution, health and strength were much weakened and impaired, that his life was in great danger: And other wrongs they to the plaintiff did, and against the Peace of our Lord the King, &c. whereby the said plaintiff is greatly injured: And on account of the danger of his life he brings his suit against the said Wild, Forbes, Inskip, and Acott for damages of ten thousand pounds.

The defendants were put to a nonplus how to plead to this Declaration, and Bad-wine their muster-master sent proper notice to Fidelio Alexander's muster-master to come before a judge in Sergeants-inn to get more time than usual to plead. Bad-wine had the pamphlet of *Alexander's Adventures* in his hand, and hinted as if the plaintiff was yet in a disorder of mind, for calling himself, as he said, *The Corrector of the People*. Fidelio answered that the assertion was groundless, for the *Corrector* behaved very sensibly, and had given an evidence of his being a man of understanding and worth, by publishing an excellent and greatly esteemed book, namely, *A Concordance of the Bible*. The judge replied, *Cr—n's Concordance* is a fine work, but withal added that that was not the point at present; for the question is, what time is to be allowed to the defendants to plead? It was agreed upon the common terms to give them a week more, and to take short notice of trial that the cause might be heard the same term. Bad-wine then said to Fidelio, I have a good cause. Fidelio answered, I have a better. Bad-wine replied, Have you? Yes, said Fidelio, else I would not try the cause. But the Defendants guilty consciences occasioned them to make a second application, and two days more were granted them to plead.

The defendants pleaded not guilty of the trespass in manner and form as was complained against them, but pretended to justify the assaulting and imprisoning the plaintiff by affirming that he was mad. —But upon supposition that he had been mad, they acted illegally and violated the statute about lunatics of the Twelfth of Queen *Anne*; for by that statute a person outrageously and furiously mad, who is not of such an estate as to afford the charges of a commission of lunacy, is not to be confined without the authority of two or more justices of the peace: And what greatly aggravated the defendants guilt the plaintiff was confined when in his senses.

This memorable battle betwixt *Alexander* on the one side, and *Wild, Moonland, Acott, and Inskip* on the other side, was fought, or rather not fought, on Wednesday February 20,

1754. The battle began when *Alexander* was not in the field, but he was there before the Jury were sworn: It is supposed, that *Alexander's* *Generals* were inclinable to go to battle in his absence.

It is acknowledged that *Generals* in this field are seldom found unfaithful, for interest very much governs the world, and it is seldom their interest to be treacherous. The causes of *Alexander's* going to war were *uncommon*, for it is said that he is an *uncommon* man: But tho' *uncommon*, they were just and reasonable. *Isabella Wild* the plaintiff's near relation went about to her acquaintance and even to some strangers, and cried bitterly as if she had been to be ruined or sent to *Tyburn*. Particularly she had the assurance to go to the honourable Mr. *Erskine* (Lord *Grange*) in *Glocesterstreet*, and desire him to speak to *General Secundus*, he being early retained in *Alexander's* service. But Mr. *Erskine* answered, that the *Correktor* was his friend whom he greatly esteemed and loved, and that he had been very obliging, and he would not act as a party against him. Then *Isabella* cried bitterly. And it seems she got some other person to speak to *General Secundus*; for several days before the battle he spoke in her favour, and wanted *Alexander* to decline a battle: The *Correktor* said to *General Secundus*, that he had long ago made favourable proposals of reconciliation, but *Isabella* had rejected them; and he told him, that he was determined to go to battle with the injurious persons, whatever the event should be; for he would at least have this satisfaction that he had used the means to recover his character; and if Providence was pleased to frustrate the methods he used, submission was his duty.

General Secundus the day before the battle spoke to *Alexander* in the very field in presence of a *Black-gown* on the other side; and wanted to convince the *Correktor* of the difficulty of success; but it is probable that this was to prepare him for the unexpected event of the battle: Surely it was very imprudent to talk in that strain before a person on the other side.

It is with great reluctance that *Alexander* corrects *General Secundus*; for he is a person of great merit, and descended of great and useful progenitors, namely of a grandfather that was an useful instrument in bringing about our happy and wonderful deliverance from popery and slavery by the great and glorious King *William*; and was descended of a noble and generous father, who distinguished himself in a famous congress in his late Majesty's reign. But it is the duty of a *Correktor* to correct errors wherever they are.

Some observations being to be made upon the *black-gown'd* gentlemen, we shall call them by emblematical names and speak pretty much in the military stile. The *Generals* for *Alexander* or the plaintiff were Lieutenant-General *Secundus*, Major-General *Tertius* and Brigadier-General *Quartus*. Those for the criminal Defendants were Corporal *Gallus* and Corporal *Garrulus*. If these two had behaved in a manner becoming their station they should have had the rank of *Generals*; but the great assurance of the one and the many falsties uttered by the other in his opening the cause before battle, do exclude them from the rank of *Gentlemen* or *commissioned officers*; for one that has not a conformity betwixt his mind and his words is in the opinion of the *Corrector* an abject creature. But whether the falsties be chargeable on *Bad-wine* or *Garrulus*, the *Corrector* is not to determine.

It is a common and reasonable custom for the plaintiff to begin and have the cause of his action opened, and then his witnesses examined; but in this *monstrous* battle the defendants were allowed to begin, and *Alexander's* Generals, like unfaithful men, never contested it with the other side. Tho' in a cause of the same nature tried before deputy *Communis* in *Westminster-hall* in 1739, *Alexander* the plaintiff, and Dr. *Monro* and others defendants, the audacious defendants only wanted to have their witnesses examined first, but *Communis* would not allow of it, tho' he was far from being too favourable to the *Corrector*: And the opening *Alexander's* cause then and examination of witnesses lasted about five hours: The injury then done in the end to the *Corrector* at that time was bad enough, but not quite so barefaced as in this battle.

The jury being a common one, twelve men were sworn who seemed not very capable to think for themselves, but only to be directed and led by others. Then *forsooth* *Garrulus* opened the defence of the defendants before hearing the plaintiff's complaint: This is a *monster* in nature, and like putting the cart before the horse. But the *Corrector* was to be injured, and *Isabella* screened from justice, no matter by what methods. This was the grand plot, *Delenda est Carthago, Carthage is to be destroyed*; tho' he be cursed that either acquits the guilty or condemns the innocent. It's a saying of one of the ancients, *Fiat justitia, et ruat mundus*. That is, *Let justice be done whatever be the consequence*.

Garrulus had the assurance to begin and answer a complaint before it was made, and *Alexander's* Generals did not argue one word against it. *Garrulus* prattled many falsties. It was said that *Alexander* began the action at law by the induce-

ment of the muster-master ; which was quite false : For his own conscience directed him, and no body could make any impressions upon him to put off the war, as is well known to the reverend Dr. *Guyse* his faithful and beloved pastor, who often endeavoured to do it, for the Doctor was applied to by Mrs. *Wild* and others.

Garrulus spoke in the brief of the plaintiff's confinement at *Aberdeen* and at *Bethnal-green*. He was both times greatly injured, as it appears from the Journal of his sufferings at *Bethnal-green* in 1738, and from the account of the Trial betwixt the *Corrector*, plaintiff, and Dr. *Monro* and others defendants in 1739. O rare Logicians, and cloudy-headed Philosophers ! If a person has been injured twice, is that a reason for injuring him a third time ?

Garrulus seemed to say that the plaintiff had been disordered by liquor : One of his acquaintance for above twenty years hearing of this accusation, said, They may as justly accuse the *Corrector* for going on the highway : And another said, that it was equally false as if they had said that he had been a flying : And a third said, That accusation will rather be of service than disservice, for no body will believe them. Of two evils the least is to be chosen, and the plaintiff thinks that it is more eligible to be mad than drunk, for *sin* is the greatest reproach and the greatest of all evils, whatever the blind world think of it.

Garrulus said that the plaintiff had writ in his pamphlet of his Adventures a strange account of his confinement. It is no less strange than true ; and it is desired that *Gallus* and *Garrulus* may write an answer to it. It's supposed that they would find it more difficult than to prattle *quicquid in buccam venerit*, whatever comes uppermost, at the bar of the bench. Facts are stubborn things, and the *Corrector* is a real enemy to falsehood and dissimulation, and is not so wicked as to impose upon persons by falsities. The *Corrector* said to his muster-master that he would overcome his adversaries with truth, and caused some minute alterations to be made in the brief on the account of having truth with the greatest exactness. The muster-master said that the *Corrector* regarded truth very strictly. Liars or those that have not a conformity betwixt their minds and speech are great sinners, and also great enemies to human society. The *Corrector* also much objected against these nonsensical falsities in law, *with staves, sticks, clubs and fists made an assault, &c.*

Garrulus prattled more than was truth, and was so audacious as to say that the plaintiff was commonly well, except at
the

the change of the moon. It is to be suspected that he wants a real change upon his heart, that he may make conscience of speaking truth. The plaintiff will adventure to say, that he cannot make out his slandering assertions, no more than he could have made out, if he had taken it in his head to affirm at the bar the day of battle, that he had been in the morning at *Bridewell*, and had been indorced with the discipline of that house.

The defendents not only opened their defence, but also called their witnesses first. A new and monstrous fashion in *Westminster-hall*! for to make a defence before the complaint be heard seems absurd and unaccountable. But those that do not act uprightly, are left often to fall into great absurdities and blunders, and to expose themselves.

Claudius Bonner, a compositor in *Wild-court*, where *Alexander* was *Corrector*, was their first witness. *Bonner* has been above thirty years a journeyman in that office, even since 1720, and is a sort of a foreman there. He is pretty well known among journeyman-printers in *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. This was told him in the printing-office, and he ask'd what they said of him. It was answered, that he was known for snapping and snarling at men and using them ill. He is, like the infamous bloody *Bonner*, of a hot fiery temper: He behaves better abroad than in the printing-office, where, as hath been told him again and again by the *Corrector*, he thinks himself upon his throne. The *Corrector* formerly had a number of verbal battles with *Bonner*, and two real battles with two compositors, namely, one with *Barrington*, and another with *Robinson*. He was often so greatly provoked, that it was not to be expected that human nature could bear it; for, if all the truth was known about the affronts he received from a *master-printer* not eminent for meekness, from hot-temper'd *Bonner*, and the other journeyman-printers sometimes taking liberty to follow a bad example, it would no doubt be said that the *Corrector* was rather intitled to the appellation of a *meek-man* than of a *mad-man*. If *Bonner* takes a thing in his head, it is hardly in the power of the *Tower-guns* to drive it out of it, as is the case of a certain conceited tailor and his passionate wife. If the question about the *Corrector*'s being a meek man, be referred to a jury in the neighbourhood of *Wild-court*, the verdict may be supposed to be, " That the *Corrector* is a miracle for meekness and not
 " for madness, in living among such people for so many
 " years, for some persons used to admire how he could
 " do it." But tho' it is hardly worth while to take up much room

with *Bonner*, yet we must mention his uncommon abilities as a mad-doctor.

Bonner's Double-refin'd Marks of Madness.

I. *An obstinacy of temper.* II. *Insisting on trifles as important.* III. *Pretty litigious when opposed.* IV. *Could not settle to business.* V. *The master-printer called the Corrector to correct a page or two of Milton's Paradise lost, but he begg'd to be excused a little, as just being to send some books to his sister at Langley.* VI. *His eyes somewhat remarkable.*

If the journeymen-printers were to be the jury they would be apt to bring in their verdict, that the cap ought to be put on *Bonner's* own head, the *three first marks* fitting him so very well. As to the *fourth*, there had been very little business in the printing-office for some time, the partnership betwixt the master-printer and the gentleman his partner being to be quickly dissolved, namely at the approaching *Michaelmas*, and out of respect to the *Corrector* he was continued during the time of the partnership. There were but three compositors, and one of them sometimes stood still: Absence for two or three hours in one afternoon was a small fault, and would not have been taken notice of, had not the *Corrector* always thought it his duty to give such punctual attendance, that he was hardly half a dozen of hours absent in a year. As to the *fifth*. It's true the master-printer called the *Corrector* before eight o'clock, *Saturday Sept. 8*, when he was just a going with a parcel to the *Nag's-head* in *James's-street Covent-garden*, to go by the *Langley-carrier*, which was done in a quarter of an hour, and then he went to do that little matter of correcting. As to the *sixth*. *Bonner* has never studied *optics*, not having grammar-learning but only *English*; and his own conceit or warm imagination might occasion him to think that there was something remarkable in the *Corrector's* eyes. *Bonner* said in court that he had been obliged to the *Corrector*. Whether he may be accused of *ingratitude* or not, let the world judge.

How shameful and scandalous are these *marks* of madness! But it is to be consider'd, that *Bonner* ought not to have been admitted as a witness; for he in some measure deserved to have been among the criminal defendants, having borrowed a horse from a friend for the use of the messenger that went to *Langley* for Mrs. *Wild*, and he was aiding and abetting in other particulars. But the *Corrector* having fully as good an opinion of *Bonner's* wife's religion as of *Bonner's*, and she being very often under nervous disorders, these two circumstances made

made some impression upon the *Corrector's* mind. About a week after the *Corrector's* confinement, *Bonner's* wife, as is supposed by *Bonner's* direction and approbation, desired *Montgomerie* the baker her landlord to go about with *Moonland* and *Innes* to assist them in getting the parish-officers of the parish of *St. Giles in the fields*, to sign a certificate that the *Corrector* was a lunatic. This was done in order to get him lock'd up in the public hospital of *St. Luke's*, the criminals thinking that to be the most probable way to get their necks out of the collar. *Innes* said that they could not have gone thro' that work without *Montgomerie's* assistance.

Whether *Bonner* ought, for his scandalous *witness-bearing*, to be indorsed with the discipline of a house near *Fleetditch*, or to have his head put in a *wooden-machine*, or ought to escape punishment, is not here to be determined. Some journeymen-printers would be apt to say that he is of an unamiable and tyrannical behaviour, and deserves correction; nay a journeyman-printer said to the *Corrector*, that he never heard any body speak well of him. The *Corrector* looks upon him to be honest and industrious, but his tyrannical hot temper occasioned the *Corrector* often to say to *Bonner*, that, tho' a professor, he did not behave as a christian in the printing-office. He behaves better elsewhere.

Mrs. *Elisabeth Northam* the second witness, the little lively landlady, the wife of *Joel* the stay-and-child's-coat-maker in *Southampton-Buildings*, where the *Corrector* had taken a lodging the 10th of *September*, about nine o'clock in the morning. *Wild* and *Moonland* sent him to *Chelsea* the 12th. She declared that the plaintiff behaved rationally the 9th, having dined at her house with *Jonathan Hodge*, a staymaker and pious youth committed to the *Corrector's* care by a friend at *Truro* in *Cornwal*; and that the *Corrector* went out and in on *Monday* the 10th, and behaved very well. About six o'clock he came in a coach with two ladies and a gentleman: She said that the *Corrector* handed the ladies out of the coach with a great deal of good manners. These were Mr. *Hardie* Chemist, Mrs. *Hardie*, and Mrs. *Freer*, spouse to Mr. *Freer* bookbinder. Mrs. *Freer* being affronted by the *Corrector's* being merry and asking for her gloves, she went out of his room. The *Corrector* followed her to bring her back, and a mob rising in the street, and *Ryel* a *Chelsea* footman being saucy and impertinent, the emblematical battle began: who gave the first blow is not certain. Mrs. *Northam* saw blows given and received on both sides.

Isabella Wild came with *Bad-wine* her muster-master to Mrs. *Northam* and cried bitterly; for it's supposed she was afraid that she

she and Mr. *Wild* should have been ruined, *ten thousand pounds* having such a terrible sound. Mrs. *Northam* says that she told *Isabella* that the *Corrector* was as well as she was till the minute the battle of *Southampton* began. The foundation of the *Corrector*'s madness is plainly because he fought a battle, and in that case all the generals and officers of his majesty's forces who have fought a battle, would be in danger of being sent to *Chelsea*, if the woman *Wild* and *Moonland* were to rule the roost. If the scheme of sending all persons to *Chelsea* for fighting a necessary battle should take place, what would become of princes and even monarchs themselves? *Elisabeth Northam* says, that she has lent the adventures of *Alexander the Corrector* to several persons to read, and that they are admired prodigiously.

Mr. *Thomas Bradbury* the third witness, made a short oration in court, being seated among the *jurymen*, but it's supposed that he performs better in *New-Court* and *Pinner's-hall* than in *Westminster-hall*. He said that he knew the plaintiff for twenty years. That he had been a man of sound mind, and never saw any thing of disorder in his conversation, but a little the 10th of *September*. Mr. *Bradbury* was not then a mad-doctor, and tho' he might think so, yet it is not to be supposed that he always thinks right, as appears from some blunders in his evidence. The plaintiff came into *Grays-Inn-walks* about *ten o'clock*. He ought to have said about *twelve o'clock*: For the plaintiff had attended prayers in *Grays-Inn-chapel*. That the plaintiff said that a day was to be appointed as a solemn fast for the sins of the people, and that the play-houses were to be prohibited from acting. He said that he had invited a *Scotch* minister to dine with him. Ought to have said a *Scotchman* but a *Cumberland* minister. Asked the plaintiff to dinner, who said that he was invited to dine with Mr. *Erskine* (Lord *Grange*) in *Glocesterstreet*, but that he would come after dinner. The plaintiff was disappointed, and came betwixt two and three o'clock and dined. Mr. *B—* said that the plaintiff drank plentifully: and what was this plenty? two glasses of wine and a little glass of wine and water. Mr. *B—* said that he drank a health to Mrs. *Whitaker* in this last glass; but it being ask'd who she was: the *Corrector* said he would not tell for a thousand pound. *It was probably an emblematical or typical name.* Mr. *B—* said that the plaintiff was a person he had a great love for, and that he was always welcome to his house. Mr. *B—* said that the *Corrector* had often dined with him, *whereas this was the first time, and is like to be the last.* The plaintiff had often supp'd, but it is to be questioned whether he drank three glasses

glasses of wine at Mr. B—y's for three years past, except that day, he choosing, for prudential reasons, to drink homebrew'd wine, not that he lik'd it better than *Portugal-wine*.

Mr. *Badbury* has not, in the *Corrector's* opinion, given great instances of his *love* by aggravating matters. It is too natural not to mention what is against *self*. The *Corrector* was not well used in his house that day, for their cloudy heads began to suspect insanity, and they were very rough and unmannerly to him. The *Corrector* said that he would not be rude; which words Mrs. *Bradbury* repeated: But he was obliged to exercise patience. Mr. B— aggravated matters and acted contrary to the rules of hospitality: his behaviour in this affair seems unaccountable; for if there were any infirmities, he ought to have covered them. He encouraged Mr. *Wild* and Mrs. *Wild* to refuse the proposals of reconciliation, and told them that he would appear against the *Corrector*: he also gave a letter to the defendents; for at the conclusion of his haranguing evidence he said that he had nothing more to say, but hinted at a letter that was in the hands of *Gallus*; but he was wiser than to read it in court. It's supposed it was a well-connected sensible letter, and it would rather have been of service than disservice to the plaintiff. It was not, however, very honourable in Mr. B— to part with a friendly letter the plaintiff had sent him from *Chelsea*, but very dishonourable in him to be a party against him he had a *great love* for, and to espouse the cause of the defendant *Wild* a stranger to him. When the plaintiff saw him at *Oliver's* coffee-house, he said, Mr. B— are you come to be against me? he answered, yes I am. The *Corrector* replied, *No matter who be against me, if God be for me*. Upon the *Corrector's* speaking in the same manner to the reverend Dr. *Guyse*, the Doctor answered, *I am very sorry for it*.

It is said that Mr. B— is given to rattling in his conversation: if so, he, as a minister and a christian, ought to watch against it. He told the *Corrector* again and again a story that favours somewhat of a *rattling* humour. In the end of Queen *Anne's* reign the reverend Mr. *Carstairs*, the reverend Mr. *Blackwell*, and the reverend Mr. *Baily* were in *London*, being commissioned by the *general assembly* or *national synod* of the church of *Scotland* to apply to the house of *Lords* to prevent a Bill's passing to restore *Patronages* in *Scotland*.* Mr. *Carstairs* being

* It is to be remembered, that the *Church of Scotland* were distressed at this time by the restoration of *Patronages*, which was always reckoned a great grievance, a wicked graceless man of an estate having

being moderator of the assembly the preceding year, and being to preach a sermon just before the meeting of the ensuing assembly was to study his sermon at *London*, and on that occasion borrowed some folio commentators on the *Proverbs* from the great and reverend Dr. *Calamy*. Mr. *Bradbury* hearing of this, rattled out at the coffee-house a text which he said was Mr. *Carstairs's* text, namely, *Every wise woman buildeth her house : but the foolish plucketh it down with her hands.* Dr. *Calamy* was very sorry that Mr. *Carstairs* had chosen that text, he supposing it an unseasonable and barefaced reflexion on the bad steps of *Queen Anne's* administration, went late one evening to Mr. *Carstairs's* lodging, and tho' he was indisposed and gone to bed, the Doctor was desirous to see him. The Doctor said to Mr. *Carstairs*, "Your cause is much the same with ours, tho' " in some respects different ; and what affects the one will affect the other. I little thought where your text was, when " I lent you these volumes on the *Proverbs.*" Mr. *Carstairs* answered, what do you suppose is my text ? the Doctor replied, *Every wise woman buildeth her house, but the foolish plucketh it down with her own hands.* Mr. *Carstairs* said, who told you that ? The Doctor replied, *Tom Bradbury*. Mr. *Carstairs* said, *Tom Bradbury* is a knave ; for my text is, *Buy the truth and sell it not.* Both texts are in the book of *Proverbs*.

Mr. *B—* has given offence to some good Christians by his singing songs in public companies : if they had taken it in their heads to send him to *Chelsea* on that account, he would not have lik'd it : or if the *Corrector*, upon Mr. *B—'s* falling into a groundless passion with the agreeable young lady his daughter,

having often power to choose and force a minister upon a Christian congregation. It is acknowledged that this act for restoring *Patronages* was made before the *Protestant Succession* happily took place, but the Church of *Scotland* suffered at that time for their zealous affection to the illustrious house of *Hanover* ; and it's the opinion of the *Corrector*, that there is an obligation to use all means to deliver that people from this grievance. It's said that there are now *Presbyterians* in *Scotland* that are *Jacobites*, but the *Corrector* can say that he never knew one in his time to be *Jacobitish* : The case now is, Men of estates educate their relations for the ministry, without considering whether they be serious and religious, or of a proper disposition and fitness for the service of the sanctuary, and they get into Churches ; and are, it is supposed, too cold and indifferent about the *Protestant Succession*, and even religion itself ; or perhaps favour *Jacobitism*, which, as a contagious distemper, is too apt to spread among the people. A cure ought to be sought out in time for this great evil ; for *he that is not faithful to his God, will not be faithful to his King.*

had

had called a coach, and carried him to *Inskip's*, he would have been apt to have made the *Corrector* a defendant in *Westminster-hall*, and sought satisfaction. Mr. B— has made but a poor hand in his conduct about this matter: his *great love* to the *Corrector* produces wrongheaded effects: Mr. B—ry's *love* and *Bonner's gratitude* are of such a kind, that if an apothecary had a pound of that sort of *love* and *gratitude* to sell, no body would give him two-pence for it. Mr. B— was perhaps fatigued with twice coming to *Oliver's* coffee-house at *Westminster-hall-gate*, and with his oration in the *upper-bench*, or perhaps was providentially rebuked; for he next sabbath went up to the pulpit in *New-Court*, and after praying came down again, he not being able to preach.

The *Corrector* is sorry that there is so much occasion to correct Mr. B—y; for he has been an useful man both as a minister of the gospel and as a subject, and has suffered many unjust reproaches for the orthodox cause. And he distinguished himself in appearing both in the press and pulpit for the defence of the *Protestant Succession* in the end of *Queen Anne's* reign. But he has not acted in this affair as was becoming, and the *Corrector* desires to clear his own character, and without a revengeful spirit to be just and correct. Mr. B— and others ought to remember that saying, *Quod meritò pateris, patienter ferre memento*. What thou suffers deservedly, bear patiently.

John Monro the mad-doctor, the fourth and last witness. The doctor on visiting the *Corrector* at *Chelsea* inquired about his being a *General*. The *Corrector* replied, that was to be as *God pleased*. The doctor and the *Corrector* differed about religion. The *Corrector's* conversation not broken, but connected. The *Corrector* applied to the doctor to change a man that attended him, but he declined it. See page 18, of the first part. The doctor said that the *Corrector* had sent him a *sub-pæna* last night. But it was designed to be served sooner, for the doctor was called upon as the first man to be served, but when called upon he was abroad three or four times. The *Corrector* had no occasion to be afraid of the doctor, or any man, if truth was to be regarded. The doctor seemed to found his suspicious opinion of the *Corrector* on what *Inskip* told him; for he dares not say but the *Corrector* behaved well and used him as a man of sanity and good-manners would have done all the time of the campaign. *Inskip's* testimony he ought not to have regarded, for interest inclined him to wish his patients in disorder whether so or not.

The doctor was to have half-a-guinea for every visit, but the dishonourable criminals have never paid him; and the

Corrector, after the end of the *Chelsea-Campaign*, told him that he never employed him, therefore he was not to expect payment from him. The *Corrector* never in the least differed with the doctor, but received him always with politeness: In conversation the *Corrector* had sometimes the better of the argument with him, particularly in religious matters; and if the *Corrector* was his tutor he would teach him the very catechism or first principles of religion, the doctor not seeming to understand the chief design of the *gospel* and of *divine revelation*, namely, that it is a *gracious constitution of God for the recovery of fallen sinful man thro' a mediator*.

The *Corrector* had been remarkably ill-used the first three nights, and the doctor first visited him on the third day, and asked several questions, which upon reflexion the *Corrector* perceived were to intangle him, and with a view to get such answers, if possible, as might have some sort of a resemblance of insanity. At the second visit the *Corrector* was very cautious in his answers to the doctor's questions; and if he had visited him a hundred times, he would have been on his guard, and avoided answering his insinuating questions.

The doctor may be supposed to have some prejudices against the *Corrector's* cause, for it's said that he makes near twenty guineas a week from the two academies of Mr. *Duffield Inskip's* uncle. Those employed about mad-houses seem to be as glad to see any madish action in the patients to justify their conduct, as a *bookseller* and *watchmaker* are glad to receive a large order for books or watches. Some persons make money easily; and it may be said, that tho' a person be not a *conjuror* he may set up to be a *mad-doctor*, the chief prescriptions being *bleeding*, *purgings*, *vomiting*, and sometimes *bathing*: And if these are not effectual, a cure is generally beyond the power of man; for if the brain or reasoning faculties be under any material disorder, the patient is incurable; hence the great number of incurables.

The above account is not given as a full account of all that the witnesses said; but, as hath been observed, all they said against the *Corrector* was trifling, there being nobody hurt or any outrage committed against any one. If they please, they themselves may print their own evidence and nonsense. These witnesses, with many others, were unthinking men, particularly *Bonner*, who was unreasonably forward to screen *Isabella*, and his evidence was greatly exposed in court by the *Major-General*. The inventions *Bonner* hath made in relation to the *marks of madness* ought to be remembered, and one way to remember them would be to set up a mad College of Physicians or
Mad-

Mad-doctors, and the following three persons may perhaps be intitled to be first on the list, namely, *Claudius Bonner* President, *Thomas Badbury* and *John Monro* the two senior Fellows. Till they find a convenient place for a hall, they may be accommodated at the *Sash* in *Middle-Moorfields*, where they will have a good large room, and be placed between the two mad hospitals. And if they can make it appear that the fellows of this mad college can make but a third of *John Monro's* practice, the college will soon have a sufficient number of members. But this is not very pleasant work, and it's now time to forbear saying any more about these blind wrongheaded creatures, who will perhaps some time or other say, that they that touch the *Corrector* touch a *thistle* that hurts themselves. The *Corrector* is so happy as to have always a *good cause* and a *good conscience*; for if he was convinced of doing a real injury to any one, he would readily and of his own accord beg pardon and make satisfaction; for he is careful not to embark in a bad cause, and always to be zealous in an eminently good one, and to pray with constancy for divine direction and assistance. The *Corrector* desires to do no injury to any man, but to correct bold criminals, to the terror of others to commit the like for the future.

The defendents called no more witnesses than these four, *Bonner*, *Bradbury*, *Monro*, and *Elisabeth Northam*; and unaccountably *Dionysius* the deputy or judge was aiming to put an end to the cause and to direct the jury to bring in a verdict for the defendents. This was astonishing! Seeing the *unfaithful Generals* had not desired to open the plaintiff's cause first, now was the time to do it; but it seems that it run in their heads to do nothing that might occasion a verdict against *Mrs. Wild*, and the plaintiff's cause or complaint was not opened, nor was one word of the brief read; nor was it so much as mentioned, whether the damages were for *ten pound* or *ten thousand*. This could not be owing to the want of sufficient pay, for they had more with the brief than the *Corrector* had for reading proofs in a month. They were handsomly paid in the opinion of every body; for the *Corrector* told the *muster-master*, that he did not choose to starve the cause. A *Corrector's* pay and a *Counsellor's* differ: But the *Corrector* is thankful for any station Providence orders for him; and he may be reputed one of the most opulent *Correctors*, tho' not so opulent as the *Black-Gowns* in *Westminster-hall*, a *Corrector's* money being reckon'd to be pretty well earn'd. Nor was there any attempt made to call any of the *Corrector's* witnesses, had he not said with an air of authority, “ *I desire and demand that all my witnesses may*

“*be examined.*” And they had not the assurance altogether to refuse this reasonable demand.

Alexander's Generals never mentioned his being honoured by divine Providence to be the author of the *New Concordance of the Bible*, which is reckoned the best book of that kind in the *English* language, and is so useful to them that preach the gospel, and those that study the inspired writings, that it would in some neighbouring kingdoms, as is humbly supposed, intitle its author not only to common justice, but to important favours from the public every year of his life. Tho' the *Corrector's* being the author of this *Concordance* was mentioned in the first four lines of the *brief*, it was never spoke of, nor one line of the *brief* read. Some in higher stations than the *Corrector* have expressed how great joy the being author of such a book would be to them. No regard to the *brief*! This is astonishing! The grand scheme was to screen *Isabella* from punishment, and this scheme was to be disguised, but poorly enough.

Mr. *Samuel Self*, compositor at the printing-office in *Wild-Court*, where the plaintiff was *Corrector* many years, declared the *Corrector's* sanity at all times and his capacity of *correcting*. He brought to the *Corrector* a candle, in the evening of *September 8*, to revise the *Fairy-Queen*, which he did as well as ever. Went afterwards with the *Corrector* to the eating-house at the *Hat and Feathers in Duke-Street*. The *Corrector* writ two letters much to the purpose, one to *Cornwal*, and another to *Jamaica*. Mr. *Self* saw the *Corrector* well, and spoke to him next day at Mr. *Bradbury's* meeting in the morning, and in the afternoon at Dr. *Guyse's*. The *Corrector*, *Monday September 10*, asked both morning and afternoon about his imposing the *Index of Paradise Lost*, but the proof not being imposed till next day, he sent for the errand-boy to his lodging, and ordered him to bring it. The *Corrector* had a great regard for the sabbath, and was greatly troubled at the *sin of profane swearing* and every other *sin*.

Mrs. *Mary Palin*, who lodged in a room on the same floor, proved the plaintiff's sanity before confinement and at all times. His being *Friday evening September 7*, in her room, for an hour and better, and behaving very sensibly. Her seeing the chairmen stationed at his room-door *Monday evening* and *Tuesday* all day. His behaving peaceably the night betwixt *Monday* and *Tuesday*, and afterwards she could prove the design of *Acott* to break open the *Corrector's* room-door, if he had not readily opened it to Mrs. *Wild*. Mrs. *Wild* coming into his room *September 11*, and his receiving her very affectionately. *Acott's* tying him with lists in presence of the chairmen. Could prove *Forbes* the defendent's behaving like a silly man and a great coward,

coward, on his opening his room-door, he hiding himself in her room, and standing behind her back and *Acott's* wife's. Could declare that *Acott* and his wife are very conceited, and are very apt without ground to take a thing strongly in their heads. Her asking *Bonner* about the plaintiff when at *Chelsea*. His answer, that no body was to see the *Corrector* without an order from *Acott* or his wife.

George King. He visited the *Corrector* often, being at *Inskip's* house; read in the *Bible* and *Common-Prayer* with him: Said that the *Corrector* was ready at finding chapter and verse of the scripture. Saw him tied down in a chair, the *strait-wastecoat* tied upon him, and his feet also tied. Saw *Inskip* give him three blows with his hand. This witness complained that he was hurried in his examination; and upon his telling of blows given by *Inskip*, he was examined no more. O justice! O judgment!

Mrs. Catharine Endersby, milliner at the *Sun* in *Norton-Falgate*. This gentlewoman hath known the *Corrector* above twenty years, he having been Latin-teacher at her brother *Mr. Fletcher's* boarding-school at *Ware*, where she was housekeeper. The plaintiff's character at *Ware* without any blemish, and always so. Saw the *Corrector* well the week before his confinement. Saw him well about four days after his confinement. His action against *Isabella* and others was his own act and deed. That *Isabella* had chose the *Corrector* for her principal guardian when lately married.

This gentlewoman said that she was not a quarter part examined. *Isabella Wild* had said to *Mrs. Endersby*, *February 1*, that the plaintiff was still mad, and she was desirous of one to prove his pretended swearing and other immoralities his conscience doth not accuse him of. The *hussy Wild* said that they had designed to send him to *St. Luke's*, and to keep him till he was quite well: whether doth this obstinate impenitent woman deserve to be punished or not? *Mrs. Endersby* could testify the difficulty of being admitted to his then present lodging, at the *Dial* above the *Flying-horse* in *Upper-Morefields* on account of the defamation of insanity: Could witness the *Corrector's* great distress about the cruel design of sending him to *St. Luke's* Hospital; and of a false alarm about the plaintiff being disordered about the end of *January* last, which was told her by the daughter of *Mrs. R——s*, who in the *first part* is known by the appellation of the landlady of a *gun-powder* temper.

William Innes periwigmaker in *Orange-Street*. He said that he was not immediately admitted at *Chelsea* to see the *Corrector*.

That

That the *Corrector* talked sensibly, that he was clothed with the *strait-wastecoat*.

This witness was one of them that were for softning his evidence and for screening Mrs. *Wild* and *Moonland*, and the other criminals. His wife hid herself in her own house, in order to avoid receiving the *Subpoena* for to be a witness. *Innes* could have told, as he did in conversation, that *Inskip* refused access to him, *September 14*, and said that the *Corrector* was not fit to be seen, but that he might look in at the key-hole of his room; and that he look'd through the key-hole, but the door being afterwards opened he went in, and the plaintiff conversed rationally with him. *Innes* saw the plaintiff greatly pained in the *strait-wastecoat*, and complained to the master of the *Three-Folly-Butchers*, next door but one to *Inskip's*, of his using the plaintiff very ill. He saw the *Corrector* a second time, with Mr. *Macculloch* the Surgeon, *September 23*. The plaintiff told them that the vein had opened in the night, after Mr. *Macculloch's* bleeding him, his arms being tied by the *strait-wastecoat* to the bedstead, and that he was by a good providence preserved from bleeding to death. He was present when Mr. *Macculloch* felt the *Corrector's* pulse, and said that it was regular: He heard him say, that there was no occasion for the *Corrector's* confinement. The *Corrector* once thought of prosecuting *I——s* and *B——r* for perjury, or something like it; but it is not agreeable to him to engage in law-suits, tho' necessity has sometimes compelled him.

Mrs. *Anne Stephens*, the *Corrector's* landlady, at the *Dial* the corner of *Christopher's-Alley* in *Upper-Moorfields*, where he had lodged above three months. She said that he had behaved very well. *Gallus* asked her, did he always behave well? she answered that she thought so.

Mrs. *Stephens* said afterwards that *Gallus* looked very fierce at her, and was a four-looking man. This calls to mind a story of cruel *Jefferies*, when in the west of *England*, who having an old man with a long beard as a witness before him, and not liking his evidence said to him, “*If your conscience be as large as your beard, you may well swear any thing.*” The old man replied, “*My lord, if you measure consciences by beards, I must tell you that your lordship has none.*”

Mr. *Alexander Wisheart*. He saw the *Corrector* well in his own room at the *Golden-Heart* in *Wild-Court*, the week before his confinement, and saw him about a week after his confinement. He was very well in his senses, but extenuated by his confinement: was in company with the *Corrector* for a fortnight or three weeks soon after his confinement, where he
corrected

corrected a number of sheets for the press, which he did very well.

Mr. *Andrew Martin*. He had often seen the *Corrector* when formerly under confinement, and he behaved as a man in his senses. Saw the letters he wrote at that time which were very sensible. That, when under confinement, Sir *Thomas Brand* and Mr. *Martin* had signed an attestation of his sanity to be sent to *Aberdeen*.

The plaintiff had many more witnesses, but the cause was hurried greatly, and it was with difficulty that those were examined, and in so superficial a manner that the *Corrector* said in court, “*I could examine the witnesses ten times better myself.*”

Alexander's generals were now silent, tho' it's supposed that lieutenant-general *Secundus*, who is better heard than any person, and is reported to be a ruler in that camp, could have turned the court, and made the jury to consider the justice of the plaintiff's having a verdict, by a speech to this purpose: “Gentlemen of the jury, the plaintiff is a person of a good character and of great integrity, and has been exceedingly ill used by the defendants, who have acted like persons *besides themselves*. They were too hasty at first in what they did, and knowing they had done an illegal thing they went on without remorse in struggling to get their necks out of the collar, as *wild bulls in a net*. The defendant *Acott* tied the plaintiff with lists in his bed. *Isabella Wild* and *Forbes* sent him to *Chelsea*, and left him to the cruelty of *Inskip*, not visiting him but the first and last days of confinement. The plaintiff has doubtless a right to a verdict against them, for the witnesses have only proved some trifling things rather comical than criminal: no body hurt: no outrageous actions. Besides, on the supposition of insanity, the statute in the twelfth of queen *Anne* is violated by their bad conduct, which puts it only in the power of justices of the peace to restrain and confine lunatics. They did it without authority, and it's too apparent that they acted like persons *blinded and infatuated*. They are certainly accountable for their rash, precipitant, and injurious conduct, as is evident from what the great *Puffendorf* says in his *rights belonging to a man and a citizen*, Book I. chap. vi. *Not only he who out of an evil design does wrong to another is bound to reparation of the damage, but he who does so through negligence or miscarriage, which he might easily have avoided: for it is no inconsiderable part of social duty to manage our conversation with such caution and prudence, that it does not become mischievous and intolerable to others. The slightest default in this point is sufficient to impose the necessity of reparation.*”

“ *paration.* The Brief is drawn up with great truth and ex-
 “ actness, and the true account is there narrated. The reason
 “ for the damages being *ten thousand pound*, was on the ac-
 “ count of the plaintiff’s life being in danger : And if they had
 “ ability they ought to suffer severely ; for in some respects
 “ they may be called *murderers*, it being owing to a kind Pro-
 “ vidence that took care of the plaintiff, else he had been now
 “ in the silent grave. The plaintiff not only has a title to a
 “ verdict but to great damages, and on account of their ob-
 “ stinacy the damages ought to be so considerable, as to be
 “ strong and powerful to melt their hard hearts, if it be
 “ possible.”

The plaintiff told the court one instance of the injuries he had suffered by the groundless charge of insanity, in the great struggle he had to be admitted to his present lodging after he had taken it, the landlady having been alarmed with the common report of insanity. He told them how sad it was, if he was set forth to be so bad a man that he deserved not a being or abode in the nation ; which was said to affect some of the court. *Dionysius* on the bench spoke civilly to him, but the *Corrector* does not mind words much, but principally actions. He said,
 “ Mr. C—, it appears that you are a religious good man and
 “ your character is good, and that you understand the business
 “ of a *Corrector*.”

Alexander’s generals being as it were struck with silence did not so much as move their tongues, the weapon used in this sort of battles. How sad would it be to be in a battle and not to be faithful to the *captain-general* or the *prince* or *power* for whom the war was begun. This was the plain case in this battle, the generals were unfaithful to *Alexander primus*. The plaintiff may be called the *primus* or first in court next to the judge his majesty’s representative, he paying the generals and all the officers in the court, and why should not money here claim honour as well as in other cases ? And seeing the generals would not fight, the *captain-general* began to fight, but nobody supported him ; and the crier in the field, as is supposed by *Dionysius’s* order, stopping him, he was obliged to desist : but he had that morning writ the substance of the following speech to the jury, which he was then about to speak to them.

“ *Gentlemen of the jury*, This is an extraordinary cause, and re-
 “ quires extraordinary consideration. The cause now before you
 “ is of far greater importance than those about a horse trotting
 “ from the fourth mile-stone to the tenth in *Essex*, or of shooting
 “ a partridge in a neighbour’s ground ; which have been this
 “ week

“ week brought before this court. It is a cause upon the equitable determination whereof depends the comfort, usefulness and prosperity of one of his majesty’s loyal subjects, or his dishonour and disgrace, and consequently his unserviceableness in the future part of his life, unless God by his Providence remarkably interpose.

“ I am persuaded there is no law against a person’s pleading his own cause in a court of justice; if the great apostle *Paul* was allowed to speak for himself before a heathen judge, much more may it be allowed before a *christian judge* and an *English jury*. It appears from what you have heard that the plaintiff’s character is without any blemish, and that he hath maintained his integrity and behaved uprightly before all men. He is, you may believe, desirous to be delivered from the reproachful name of a lunatic, which the criminal and calumnious defendents have declared him to be; and the counsel have been so audacious as to plead it in their defence; tho’ some that have been injurious to the plaintiff have spoke as if they had seen their error. A particular friend of one of the criminals said long ago to the plaintiff, *They, meaning the Criminals, are now sensible of their error, knowing that the Corrector was not mad; and, if it would be satisfactory to him, they would walk with halters about their necks from Charing-Cross to the Royal-Exchange.* The plaintiff said, *That they must then do it with drums beating to publish it.*

“ A lunatic is a person that is without *understanding* or *memory*. Hath the plaintiff acted as such a person? Hath his writing a journal of his actions many weeks after they had come to pass discovered that? Is not his pamphlet well-writ in the opinion of impartial men? doth it not discover both *understanding* and *memory* in the author? It is reckoned surprising that he had intelligence of so many things when at *Chelsea*.

“ Doth not Dr. *Monro* acknowledge his rational and connected conversation with him? he said that the *Corrector* told him, that such a thing was emblematical: but neither Dr. *Monro* nor others are to be supposed to have penetration enough or wisdom to comprehend the *Corrector’s Adventures*. Is there not some ground to suspect that the doctor has a natural bias to encourage his own business, and to favour Mr. *Duffield* and his relations? for it was told the plaintiff at *Chelsea*, that he made near twenty guineas a week by Mr. *Duffield’s* madhouses? what is Dr. *Monro*? a mad-doctor: and pray what great matter in that? what can mad-doctors do? prescribe *purging* physic, letting of *blood*, a *vomit*, cold
E “ *bath*,

“ *bath, and a regular diet ? how many incurables are there ?*
 “ *when the brain is in great disorder, a cure is past the power*
 “ *of man.*

“ *Is not the opinion of other thinking men in such a case*
 “ *of much the same weight with his ? if a man speak rationally,*
 “ *and by his actions discover that he is in the exercise of his*
 “ *reason, is not that a strong evidence ? we have recourse to*
 “ *physicians as the best helps we can find, but they are often*
 “ *poor helps ; and if they mistake the distemper, which is*
 “ *not seldom the case, they do a deal of mischief.*

“ *Gentlemen of the jury, this affair is committed to his lord-*
 “ *ship's direction and to your consideration. The law hath put*
 “ *it into your hands to determine it. This action is brought*
 “ *against Mrs. Wild a near relation, and against three others.*
 “ *Mrs. Wild's being a defendent is occasioned by her own ob-*
 “ *stinacy. The injuries they did the plaintiff were at first*
 “ *without reason, and they persisted in them without remorse.*

“ *The plaintiff hath had the reputation of a man of uncom-*
 “ *mon meekness and integrity, and never gave any proofs of*
 “ *his being deprived of his understanding ; and therefore see-*
 “ *ing God hath not been pleased to deprive him of it, no man*
 “ *in the world, if he can help it, shall be able to ruin his cha-*
 “ *racter in that respect.*

“ *You are upon your solemn oaths, Gentlemen, in the*
 “ *consideration of this important cause, and I pray that God*
 “ *may direct you to act so as you may have peace and satisf-*
 “ *faction in your minds upon a reflexion. Whatever be your*
 “ *verdict, I hope God will give me grace to submit chearfully*
 “ *to his will ; and I pray that I may be favoured with a sacred*
 “ *disregard to temporal things raised by the sight of things*
 “ *eternal. I desire to submit to all afflictions Providence shall*
 “ *lay upon me, and to say, Welcome is the will of God. Here*
 “ *I am, let the Lord do with me as seemeth good in his sight. The*
 “ *blessed Jesus our glorious redeemer humbled himself and became*
 “ *man ; God made manifest in the flesh, was born in a low con-*
 “ *dition, and was in agonies in the garden, and his soul exceeding*
 “ *sorrowful even unto death, and even died the ignominious, cursed*
 “ *and painful death of the cross, and was scourged, his side pierced*
 “ *and crucified by having his blessed hands and feet nailed to the cross,*
 “ *And the true believer or real christian can say,*

*Those heav'nly hands that on the tree
 Were nail'd and torn, did bleed for me.*

“ God hath been graciously pleased to honour me to be
 “ the author of a *Concordance of the Bible*, that may per-
 “ haps be reckoned one of the most useful books printed for
 “ many years. Shall its author be still under the reproach of a
 “ mad-man without just cause? Shall his usefulness be ob-
 “ structed by false calumnies? Ought not the injurious de-
 “ fendants to suffer for their unaccountable precipitant con-
 “ duct! The great civilian *Puffendorf* says, in his book of the
 “ Rights belonging to a Man and a Citizen, Book I. Chap. 6.
 “ *Not only he who out of an evil design does wrong to another,*
 “ *is bound to reparation of the damage, but he who does so thro’ neg-*
 “ *ligence; for those in a social life ought to act with such a caution*
 “ *and prudence, that it does not become mischievous to others. The*
 “ *slightest default in this point is sufficient to impose the necessity of*
 “ *reparation.* All must agree with this great man. The plain-
 “ tif has certainly a title to a verdict in his favour, nothing but
 “ trifles and some comical adventures being proved against him:
 “ And even on the supposition of insanity, by the statute of the
 “ twelfth of queen *Anne*, he is intitled to a verdict, none but
 “ two or more justices being impowered to confine lunatics;
 “ and what *judge* or *jury* can justify or defend a verdict against
 “ a statute? This statute ought to be read to you. There are
 “ four defendants, all of them guilty in one respect or another;
 “ and if you don’t bring in damages to make them feel it,
 “ their hearts will probably remain hardned. I commit the
 “ affair to God to give it such an issue as may be for his glory
 “ and my real good.”

Dionysius addressing himself to the jury, said, This is a cause
 between Mr. C——n, plaintiff, and *Wild* and others, defen-
 dents. You have heard the evidence on both sides. You are
 to bring in your verdict for the defendants; which the sub-
 missive jury did without going out of the court.

The president and other two deputies of this court will
 perhaps be astonished, to hear that *Dionysius* gave no summary
 account of the evidence according to custom, and that he did
 not order *Alexander’s Generals* to open his cause in the common
 manner. But there is a blindness and infatuation that seems to
 attend all those that plot against the *Corrector*, who is persuaded
 that this great and unexpected disappointment shall by the
 power and goodness of God issue in his good.

The plaintiff acted with resolution and courage in the field of
 battle, after the injudicious verdict was given, and ordered his
Generals to take out a writ of error. The *Major-general* an-
 swered, that that court was not the place for it. No more it
 was for writs of error are taken out of the *Exchequer-Chamber*.

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Who was Dionysius. Westminster Hall
 Feb 20 1754 2

He then strictly charged his *Generals*, as faithful men, to do all in their power to vindicate his honour and character; that is, to give orders for a second battle. He said in court that he was greatly injured, for his conscience told him that he was not mad, nor a fit person for confinement; but he said, *Welcome is the Will of God.*

It is said; *Gallus in suo sterquilinio plurimum facit; A cock can do mighty matters upon his own dunghill*; so *Gallus* thought the field now was his own, and crowed very audaciously, like a cock or a *French* tyrant. He desired the judge to take care of *Fidelio Alexander's* muster-master. This unaccountable behaviour of *Gallus* was a great reflexion upon the plaintiff, as if he had not had more cause of action against such obstinate malefactors for injuring him so exceedingly, than the defendants in the actions about *horse-trotting* and the *shooting of a partridge*. It is the opinion of the *Corrector*, that *Gallus* ought to suffer for his wrongheaded and audacious assurance, and be obliged to answer the first and second part of the *Adventures of Alexander the Corrector*, or to mount the *wooden-machine* over-against *Oliver's Coffee-house*. If the *Corrector* had no foundation for his suit, he deserves a greater punishment than to appear on the *wooden-machine*.

The *Corrector* went with a sweet composure of mind to *Oliver's* coffee-house, and discharged what was due for the entertainment of the witnesses, and afterwards went with Mr. *Smith* the watchmaker to *Middle-Moorfields*, where they dined at the sign of the *Sash*, a very good ordinary used by the *Corrector*; and his method here is to desire any person guilty of swearing to pay a half-penny, and the *Corrector* adds another to it, and gives it the master or mistress of the house to give to any poor person; and also endeavours to convince them of the evil and sin of *profane-swearing*.

The *Corrector* went afterwards to his room, and read, prayed and cried an hour or two, and about five o'clock called upon *Dionysius*, and his servant said that the court was not up. Whether the court was up or not the *Corrector* is not certain; but it is often a very bad practice among servants to make lies for their masters by their order; which tends to bring them into a bad habit of lying, for every sin is of a hardening nature. The *Corrector* called also on Dr. *Monro*, but he was said not to be at home.

Thursday, Feb. 21. he set out, about ten o'clock, from his lodging to go to *Westminster-hall*, and meeting his *Major-general* just coming out of the court, he expressed to him his astonishment at the proceedings of the day before, saying, that he suspected

suspected the capacity of the *deputy*, from his acting in the weak manner he did. The *Corrector* had free access to court, and he stayed about two hours, till a cause of indictment was tried against a tavern-keeper in *Pall-mall*. Then the court adjourned, and the *Corrector* went to the bar, and spoke to his *Lieutenant-general*, who, he supposes, occasioned the desertion, and said meekly to him, *You did not exert yourself in my cause as you have done to-day*. He answered, *Your speaking in that manner may hurt my character*. The *Corrector* replied, *I do not desire to hurt your reputation*. The *Lieutenant-general* seemed to speak more smoothly than ever to *Alexander*, and said, “ I don’t doubt but you understand those things you have look’d into, but law-affairs have not been your province; and you are to consider that a disorder is but like a fit of sickness.” *Alexander* replied, “ God has not been pleased to deprive me of my reason, and the *King’s-bench* shall not.”

Friday, Feb. 22. The *Corrector* having drawn up a short account of his Adventures published last month, went this morning with it to *David Henry* and *Richard Cave*, printers at *St. John’s-Gate*, to desire them according to agreement to print it in their *Gentleman’s Magazine* that was to be published *March 1*. On *Monday* following the *Corrector* called, and the greatest part being printed, he read it and corrected it. But he calling on *Wednesday*, *David Henry* had then heard of the *Corrector’s* not succeeding in his cause at *Westminster-hall*, and positively said that on that account he would not print it. It signified nothing for the *Corrector* to insist, that an agreement was signed at *St. John’s-Gate* by *D. Henry* and *R. Cave*, *Feb. 1*, 1754, that the mistakes and misrepresentations made in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, published *Feb. 1*, should be rectified in the next Magazine, to be published *March 1*, and that they had actually asked pardon for their offence, and had given the *Corrector* five shillings to advertise his pamphlet twice: And at the end of the advertisement it was declared that they had asked pardon, one of which is in the first page of the *Daily Advertiser*, last *Feb. 12*. This is one of the bad fruits and effects of the behaviour of *Alexander’s* generals, and their desertion of him in the day of battle at *Westminster-hall*.

The same day the *Corrector* went to *Ralph Griffiths* at the *Dunciad* in *St. Paul’s Churchyard*, and found him of another disposition than formerly. He told the *Corrector* that he had not had success in his cause, and that his authors whom he employed to compile the *Monthly Review* would not beg pardon nor make any acknowledgement. The *Corrector* said that he would
draw

draw up a short account, and call again in the evening. But the *Corrector* calling, *Griffiths* would not so much as read the account, and he swore and behaved very ill, and asked the *Corrector* if he would bring a *spade* to chastise him with, no doubt alluding to the *Corrector's* taking a *spade* from a swearer in the emblematical battle of *Southampton* and chastising him with it. This *swearing bookseller* ought to be chastised for his bad behaviour, so different from his former, he formerly making apologies and behaving in some measure with the mildness and respect that a footman behaves to his master. This was also contrary to an agreement read to him by the *Corrector* at *St. Martin-le-grand's* coffee-house, *Feb. 5*, wherein he consented to beg pardon for the reflexions thrown on the *Corrector* in his *Monthly Review* published *Feb. 1*, and to rectify every thing at next publication, *March 1*. He gave the *Corrector* five shillings to advertise his begging pardon, &c. which was done in a paragraph after advertising the *Adventures*, on or about *Feb. 7*, in the *Inspector*, and about *Feb. 9*, in the *Whitehall Evening Post*. Those persons had acknowledged to the *Corrector*, that he had used them well in accepting such a small satisfaction for so great injuries.

The *Corrector* gave *Griffiths* a hint that his *Review* is hardly fit to be published; for his authors take exorbitant liberties with the characters of persons unknown to them, and also with their writings. The *Corrector* has often thought, that in no nation but in this *Island* is it allowed to publish every thing, particularly *blasphemies* and *impious defiling books* without any restraint. If the *Lord Mayor* be obliged, by his oath, to take care that the *bread be good* for the health of the bodies of the citizens, some care ought to be taken, that their minds be not poisoned by bad books. *Griffiths* is supposed to be a criminal in this respect, particularly in his publishing, under a fictitious name, a nasty book in two volumes, intitled, *The memoirs of a woman of pleasure*. And the publication of *B——ke's* works is a scandal to a Christian nation. A clergyman of the established church said, that the Editor deserved to be hanged for publishing them. It may be said, That the *Deists* at least ought to hold their tongue, and not poison the minds of young ignorant persons. But whether capital punishment be a proper punishment, is not to be determined at present; but it perhaps may be affirmed, that such books are fit to make a bonfire in *St. Paul's Churchyard*. An eminent minister has often said from the pulpit, That *Deism is Atheism in the bud, and that Atheism is Deism at full growth*. A bookseller said to the

Corrector

Corrector very lately, “*That bad things sell best, and if he has them not, the customers storm at him.*” O the bad taste of the people!

Thursday, Feb. 28. The *Corrector* had a note this morning delivered him by Mrs. *Stephens*’s maid as follows; “Mr. C—n, “Take notice that I give you warning to quit my lodging one week after the date hereof, according to your own agreement, else you forfeit your note.” Signed, *Anne Stephens*. The *Corrector* had a great struggle to be admitted to the lodging after he had taken it; and a note was required and given to quit the lodging upon notice in a week’s time under the penalty of ten pound. And he also promised to the landlady a copy of the pious and excellent Dr. *Watts*’s sermons, in two volumes, which were given with a view of his enjoying the lodging; but upon this unexpected warning were returned.

From these three instances of the conduct of *Henry* and *Cave*, of *Griffiths*, and of *Stephens*, it appears that the notion of having been a *mad-man* is attended with different consequences from that of having a *fit of sickness*; therefore those that have said so ought to be silent for the future.

This warning was occasioned by the weakness of the landlady, in entertaining cloudy imaginations about the *Corrector*, because he had not success in *Westminster-hall*; for none in the family pretended any objection against the *Corrector*’s behaviour; and the landlady herself was a strong evidence of his sanity in *Westminster-hall*. When he had been some time in this lodging, the landlady of the *gunpowder-temper* asked Mr. *Smith* the watchmaker, who possesses a great part of the house, *How the Corrector went on in his new lodging?* Mr. *Smith* answered, very well, and we go on with a great deal of pleasure. The old landlady pretended then to excuse her rough behaviour to the *Corrector*, on account of his making Mrs. *Wild* a defendant. This landlady’s conduct is unaccountable; for upon the *Corrector*’s coming after the *Chelsea-campaign* to the Crown in *Upper-Moorfields*, she said to Mr. *Smith*, “We have got a “charming man in our house: *He is an Israelite without guile.*” Yet she did not afterwards restrain her hot fiery temper, but used him very ill. After he came to lodge at the *Dial*, which is only next door, she sent her daughter to the *Corrector* to invite him to come and drink tea. The *Corrector* answered, “I am obliged to her for the invitation, but I don’t choose “to go.” The *Corrector* don’t love *false compliments* but *plain-dealing*. The landlady of the hot fiery temper wanted to make it up with the *Corrector*; but though he wished her well, he did not choose to renew acquaintance with her, for *with furious people thou shalt not go.*

God always takes care of the *Corrector*, and Providence appeared signally about a lodging for him. He was surpris'd at the unexpected warning, and prayed again and again to be directed to a suitable habitation; and about two hours after the warning a valuable and religious lady unexpectedly called upon the *Corrector* in her way to *Spital-fields*, to get an account of the event of the law-affair. The *Corrector* telling her the story of having warning that very morning to quit his lodging, the lady told him that a near relation had left her the goods of his house, which she was to live in, and that the *Corrector* having been always her friend and very obliging, he should be very welcome to lodge in her house. And accordingly the *Corrector* removed *March 7*, from *Upper-Moorfields* to No 25 over-against the *Watch-house* in *Glocesterstreet* near *Red-Lion-Square*, where he is much better lodged.

But the *Corrector* may also justly observe the unaccountable conduct of Mr. *Smith* the watchmaker, with whom the *Corrector* lived in friendship. Upon the 19th of *February*, when the trial was expected to be, he went with Mrs. *Wild* and the landlady of the *gunpowder-temper* to *Westminster-Hall*, he being sent for to come to them at Mr. *Withers's* in *Bunhill-fields*. He also was in their company at *Oliver's Coffee-House*, which the *Corrector* thought was very dishonourable and not agreeable to the rules of friendship; but whether it was that the landlady at the *Crown* had bought some watches from him, or from what other reason he knows best. He had a *subpœna* to be a witness from both sides, and his weak conduct greatly troubled his housekeeper Mrs. *Betty Young*, who is a young woman of uncommon understanding and piety, and said several times, that she had nothing to say against the *Corrector*; but in going to *Westminster-Hall* in a coach with some ladies who were witnesses, she said again and again, *What shall I do! my master is on the other side*. The *Corrector* had said to his witnesses, that he desired them to speak truth, tho' it should occasion him to lose his cause, as was observed by a gentlewoman in that coach.

Mrs. *Trebee*, the opulent lady at *Langley*, was in town at the time of the trial, and altogether for three weeks. She is supposed to have had a hand in this affair of tampering with *Alexander's Lieutenant-General* and *Major General*; for she is a schemer, and might be prompted to it not only from Mrs. *Wild* being her favourite but also to screen all the criminals from punishment for the cruel scheme of sending the *Corrector* to *St. Luke's Hospital*, in which affair she was a counsellor and contriver. Other particulars, besides the affair of *St. Luke's*,
will

will be more fully understood by perusing the first part of the *Adventures*.

Mr. *Smith* brought Mrs. *Wild* in the beginning of *February* to his lodgings above the *Flying-Horse*, and the *Corrector* received her affectionately. She came a second time, and the *Corrector* drank tea with her, for he was for carrying on the action at law without heat and animosity; but upon her falling a crying and otherwise behaving ill he walked out of the room without saying a word. When the *Corrector* was intreating her at *Langley* in *October* last to accept of the terms of reconciliation, one chief reason given by her against complying was, because she could not be from *Langley* for two or three days: But she was lately in town from *Jan.* 28 to the 22d or 23d of *February*.

When the *Corrector* is zealous in any important cause that appears clear to his mind, some are apt to accuse him of insanity: as was the case in *September* 1753, when *Isabella* came from *Scotland* to be married to an unsuitable person at *Langley*. The *Corrector* spoke with great concern against the match, and Mrs. *Withers* in *Bunhill-fields* writ down to Mrs. *Trebee*, that if it should be the *Corrector* would not be himself; which was without foundation, for he was desirous to be prepared for the will of God in that matter; but he thought it his duty to oppose it *vi et armis*, that is, by force and arms or all manner of means; for he did not see religion or any other engaging qualities in the man. The *Corrector* exerted himself with spirit, and Providence blessed him with success; and Mr. *Wild* told *Isabella* before their marriage, that her brother had bestirred himself and acted with resolution in that affair, else she had been married to that unsuitable person. *Isabella* has again and again said, that this affair had been push'd on by the opulent and scheming lady of *Langley*.

The *Corrector* is of opinion that the *King's-bench* will not refuse a second trial upon application for it next term: and the barefaced injustice done him may by divine Providence have a happy issue for his good. The *Corrector* is of *Solomon's* opinion, and all others ought to be so, *That a good name is rather to be chosen than great riches*. Therefore the criminals, namely, one wild-woman and three mad-men, four incorrigible offenders, may prepare for war as long as *Alexander's* ammunition shall hold out, which it's hoped will be for many campaigns. There is no going to war without warlike stores; for *l'argent* is the nerves of war, whether it be in *Flanders* or in *Westminster-hall*; as the saying is, *L'argent fait tout, Money answers all things*, namely, in this present life as to outward accommodations, though it cannot give health or tranquillity of mind.

mind. And they are only happy that are within the bond of the covenant of grace thro' the great mediator the Lord *Jesus Christ*, and are pardoned by his blood and righteousness, and renewed and sanctified by the holy Spirit, having spiritual life and inward peace in their hearts here as an earnest of eternal life hereafter.

The *Corrector* went to wait on the very reverend the *Bishop of Worcester*, for whom he has a great and affectionate regard, having had the honour to be known to him above these twenty years, and on that day in *February* last upon which he spoke in the honourable house of lords about the *horrid crimes and sins of the people* in order to a *Reformation*. The *Corrector* had been with a noble lord before he called on the *Bishop*, who exceedingly commended the six last pages of the *Adventures*; and the *Corrector* read the four last pages about *Reformation* to the *Bishop*, and told him that that noble lord had said that he did not doubt but the *Corrector* would be a good officer. The *Corrector* desired the *Bishop* would please to propose him to the honourable house of lords. He replied, *That noble lord might do it if he pleased, but he would follow his own plan*. We ought to be very humble about our own *plans*, and look up to *God* to direct to a *plan*, for what *God* purposes will take place. The *Bishop* spoke very well that day, but without success; for his *plan* was quite blown up about three or four hours after the *Corrector* had been with him.

March 27, the *Corrector* went this day to wait upon a noble lord in *Arlingtonstreet*, and had the honour of being with several persons of distinction, particularly with some ambassadors, and a noble duke, and a noble lord. *Alexander* had the honour to have some conversation with the ambassador of a protestant prince; and the noble duke telling the ambassador that *Alexander* was the *Corrector*, and giving him a hint of his *Chelsea-campaign*, the *Corrector* presented a copy of his *Adventures* to the agreeable and religiously disposed ambassador.

The noble duke speaking about the *Bethnal-green* campaign, said that *Wightman*, a mad-man, had locked the *Corrector* up at that time, namely in 1738; and asked the *Corrector* why he had not afterwards sent *Wightman* to a mad-house, for he would stand to it that he was a mad-man. This noble person moreover added, "I cannot conceive why they seize the *Corrector* and lock him up as a mad-man: I cannot understand the meaning of it." But the *Corrector* could explain a little the emblematical meaning of it, which is hinted at in the first part of the *Adventures* about *Ezekiel's wheels*, page 8.

Persons

Persons that deserve to fall under rebukes from Providence are often suffered to enter upon projects hurtful to themselves. God sometimes works wonders in a surprising manner : Providence seems to act contrary to the ends that are to be brought about : but tho' things seem contrary to us, it is as impossible to arrest or control Providence as to stop the course of the Sun. Things went seemingly contrary to God's designs in bringing about *Joseph's* exaltation, and were so obscure to good old *Jacob*, that he said, *All these things are against me*. Sometimes the more opposition is made, Providence appears with the greater beauty and lustre. The *Corrector* doubts not but that *God will surely do him good* by all these strange Providences, and is apt to think the criminals will be brought to shame and justice in due time.

It is always the opinion of the *Corrector*, that his confinement and afflictions were *emblematical* and *typical* of something good and great designed by Providence for him, and that in God's time and way he will be a *Joseph* and a prosperous useful man. He desires to be intirely resigned to the will of God, to do his duty and to refer all events to God: for the *Corrector* thinks it incumbent on him to receive with humility and gratitude the blessings Providence purposes to bestow upon him, and neither to move or stop the *wheels of Providence*, but to follow the *wheels*.

The *Corrector* about two months ago paid a visit to an eminent *London-minister* of the established church, who repeated to him the words that follow, and declared them a prophecy about the *Corrector*:

—————*Si quà fata aspera rumpas,*
Tu JOSEPHUS eris.

BRITAIN in thee her JOSEPH shall behold.

And upon taking leave of the *Corrector*, he said, *I wish God may fit you for the work he designs to employ you in*. The reader is refer'd to the first part of *Alexander's Adventures*, page 39 and 40, wherein it is prophesied, that the *Corrector* would be a great man and make a great figure at court, and be a *Joseph* and a prosperous man.

It is thought that he is very desirous of being appointed and confirmed by human authority *Corrector of the people*; for he is filled with an ardent zeal to do good, and with compassion to the poor miserable creatures that have no sense of religion, nor right impressions about spiritual and eternal things:

things : It is to be lamented that great numbers are guilty of swearing in the streets and of sabbath-breaking. Those persons are not sensible of the evil of sin, but continue ignorant of *Christ* and Salvation by him as much as heathens.

The *Conqueror* begs leave to refer the reader to the last six pages of the first part of these *Adventures*, wherein he shews the great necessity of a *Reformation*, and also to the paragraph in page 8 about *Ezekiel's wheels* of Providence. He is of opinion with a certain valuable person of the episcopal dignity, who said in an honourable assembly, *Something must be done, else we are undone.*

May God be gracious to our excellent KING, direct and counsel him in this important affair of the *Reformation* of his People, and may God raise up instruments for the work, and choose such as will be either fit for the work, or whom he will make so, he being able out of the mouths of babes and sucklings to perfect praise and ordain strength. Counsel is his, and sound wisdom : he is understanding, and he has strength ; for he is the mighty God, and able to execute all his counsels. *Help me, O Lord my God ; O save me according to thy mercy : that they may know that this is thy hand : that thou Lord has done it. The Lord is my strength and my shield ; my heart trusted in him, and I am helped thro' Jesus Christ.*

THE CORRECTOR takes delight in going about to do good. And as he hath plainly hinted in his first *Adventures* that he is of opinion that his sufferings are the forerunners and preparatives of some remarkable Providence, which will distinguish him as the designed instrument to accomplish some great purposes, he thinks that it is his duty to speak out, humbly trusting and depending upon God to direct and prosper him. He designs to proceed in this important affair with courage and chearfulness, and to apply to our gracious and excellent Prince his Majesty KING GEORGE, that he may be pleased to appoint him *The Corrector of the People*. Whether the advice and consent of *Parliament* is necessary, his Majesty and his Council can best determine. The *Corrector* relies upon the protection and assistance of God, who will never leave him nor forsake him : As he was with Moses and all his faithful servants, so he will be with the *Corrector*, and will be his helper, strength, and salvation.

Gracious God, Thou art his rock and his fortress, for thy name's sake and thy Son's sake lead him and guide him. Amen.

The end of the SECOND PART.

London April 25, 1754.

TO THE
WORTHY LIVERYMEN
OF THE
CITY of LONDON.

AN

A P P E N D I X

To the SECOND PART of
ALEXANDER the CORRECTOR'S
Adventures.

*A Copy of a Letter from the CORRECTOR to my
Lord Holderneſſe à ſecretis.*

My LORD,

“ **I** Humbly intreat you will be pleased to excuse this liberty,
“ the affair being of an uncommon nature and of great
“ importance. I deſire to be intirely reſigned to the Will of
“ GOD, and to be as humble or as exalted as GOD pleaſeth;
“ thinking it incumbent upon me thankfully to *follow the*
“ *wheels of Providence*, and not at all to preſume to *move the*
“ *wheels*, or to *ſtop them*.

“ The *ſix laſt Pages* of the *Fiſt Part* of *Alexander the*
“ *Correſtor's Adventures*, I humbly conceive, deſerve the
“ conſideration of our gracious Sovereign and his Subjects:
“ As alſo the *Dedication* and *three laſt Pages* of the *Second*
“ *Part* of the *Adventures*.

“ The *Correſtor* has declared, that he is of the ſame opinion
“ with thoſe three *Minifters of the Goſpel*, whoſe *Propheſies*
“ are recorded in the *Fiſt Part*, and were published about
“ fifteen years ago in the *Journal and Trial* in relation to
“ *Alexander's Campaign at Bethnal-Green*. An eminent Lon-
“ don miniſter propheſied *June 2, 1738*, (See Part I. page 39.)
“ *That the Correſtor would be a great man; and that his af-*
“ *ſlictions were to be looked upon as deſigned by Providence to be*
“ *an introduction and preparation to his future advancement,*
“ and ſeveral things to this purpoſe: *particularly, that the*
“ *CORRECTOR was a JOSEPH*; meaning, that God would be
“ *with him, and bleſs him, and make him a prosperous man,*
“ *after*

An APPENDIX to

“ after all his reproaches and troubles. See the other *Prophe-*
“ *sies* in pages 39, 40.

“ The *Corrector* joins also in opinion with the worthy
“ minister of a great parish in the City of *London*, whole
“ *Prophecy* was delivered in the following words :

—————*Si quæ fata aspera rumpas,*
Tu JOSEPHUS eris.

BRITAIN in thee Her *JOSEPH* shall behold.

“ It was also foretold in a wonderful manner *March* 22,
“ 1738, sixteen years ago, That the *Corrector* would be *Sir*
“ *Alexander Cruden*, twice *Lord Mayor of London*, and *Mem-*
“ *ber of Parliament for the said City*.

“ It will appear, upon inquiry, that *Providence* favours the
“ *Corrector* with a sweet serenity of mind : And he is ready
“ to answer any proper questions relative to the *Prophecies*
“ and to his *Qualifications* for representing the *City*.

“ The time of *Election* is now at hand, and if his *Promo-*
“ *tion* be the design of *Divine Providence*, all due methods
“ should be taken to further such an extraordinary event ; for
“ it is the duty of *Rulers* to cooperate with *Providence*.

“ If the all-wise *GOD* honours the *Corrector* to be an in-
“ strument of bringing the great *Metropolis* of the nation in-
“ to a *more religious temper and conduct*, of which he is strongly
“ persuaded, it will tend greatly to their own comfort and
“ happiness, as also to the comfort and happiness of his
“ *Majesty* and his other subjects.

“ It hath pleased *GOD* to honour the *Corrector* by making
“ him an instrument of blessing the world with such a *Con-*
“ *cordance of the Bible*, as is one of the most useful books
“ which hath been published in his *Majesty's* reign ; and *GOD*
“ will surely do him good, and fulfil all his gracious designs
“ and purposes concerning him.

“ I commit this and every affair to *GOD* with a chearful
“ resignation to his Will ; for I trust I shall never be per-
“ mitted to quarrel with his *Providence*, but shall have grace
“ to love what *God* does, and to do what *God* loves.

“ I humbly beg your *Lordship* would be pleased to fix a time
“ for my waiting on you, that I may more fully open this
“ affair, in order to your laying it before his *Majesty*.

“ Humbly praying that you may be under the *Divine*
“ *Direction* and *Protection*, I am with great respect,

My LORD,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

Glocester-Street
April 11, 1754.

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

ALEXANDER *the* CORRECTOR's *Adventures*.

A LETTER was writ *April 16, 1754*, to a *Personage of the highest rank*, wherein the *Corrector* pleaded very hard for the honour of *Knighthood* to be conferred upon him. The request did not proceed from a fondness of the title, but from a persuasion that it would be an introduction to his greater usefulness. He mentioned in this letter, that he was so far honoured by *Divine Providence* as to bless the world with a *Concordance of the Bible*, which is of the highest use to all those who study the holy *Scriptures*, and particularly to such as are employed in the service of the *Sanctuary*: And that this *Concordance* was most respectfully dedicated to *Queen Carolina*, and was very graciously received by that great and valuable *Princess*. Upon receiving it *she smiled upon the Author, and said that she was mightily obliged to him*. The next day, being *November 4*, (a day sacred to Liberty) 1737, he presented a copy of it to his *Majesty*. The *Queen* falling ill the week after the presentation of the *Concordance*, her declared intention of remembring the *Author* never took place. But perhaps if a *Scrutiny* was to be made, there are few *Knights* who have done more service to the Public than the *Corrector* has done by this *Concordance*.

The *Corrector* has been always truly well-affected to his *Majesty* and the *Protestant Succession* in his illustrious family; and it is not in the power of any persons by their cold behaviour to make him shew any indulgence to the bad hearts and bad * cause of the *Disaffected* or *Jacobites*; his zeal and loyalty arising from the free conviction of his own mind; for he never had any favour granted him except only the honorary title of *Bookseller* to her *Majesty Queen Carolina*. And the chief favour the *Corrector* has been desiring for three weeks past is, that his case might be heard and considered by one of his *Majesty's Ministers*, and be afterwards laid before the *King* himself. The designs of *Providence* in relation to the *Corrector* are yet somewhat mysterious, but are thought to be of very great importance to his *Majesty* and his *People*. *The heart of the King* and of those round about him *are in the hand of an all-wise God, and he can turn them whithersoever he pleaseth*: And the *Corrector* refers all his affairs to God, and ought to wait patiently for an issue of his honest desires and designs, being persuaded that *in the evening-time there shall be light*.

The *Corrector* has more reasons than one for seeking the honour of being a *Knight*, but the principal one at present is

* The *Corrector* was going to say—*worse* cause—but both their hearts and their cause are so bad, that he could not determine which was worst.

is to fulfil the prophesy about being a member of *Parliament* for the City of *London*, he thinking it might be of use that way: But if his *Brother-Liverymen* make no objection, the honour of *Knighthood* may perhaps come afterwards, and the *Corrector's* vigorous application for it be a while suspended; for he is of opinion that thinking men ought to seek after titles rather to please others than themselves. If *GOD* by his secret and powerful *Providence* shall be pleased to overrule in a wonderful manner the spirits of the *Corrector's* fellow-citizens, to honour him with their Votes to be one of their Representatives in *Parliament*, it will be his inclination and study to be faithful, and to promote the trade, peace and prosperity of the City; and every addition to their happiness shall be one to the *Corrector's* joys.

Wicked men, guilty of *swearing*, *sabbath-breaking* and other crimes, give a bad *example* to others; and such men ought not to be intrusted with our *Religion* and *Liberties*. We ought to make conscience of choosing *Senators*, that are men who fear *God* and hate covetousness. *Law-makers* ought not to be *law-breakers*. Men of *integrity* and *piety*, who will study to revive *Religion*, and put a stop to the torrent of *infidelity* and *impiety*, ought to be chosen; otherwise the *Electors* will in some measure contribute to those evils our Representatives bring upon us. Whatever *GOD* purposes and designs will come to pass, he being the mighty *GOD*, able to execute all his counsels: *Solomon* says in *Proverbs* viii. 14. *Counsel is the Lord's, and sound wisdom: He is understanding, and he has strength.*

The vision is yet for an appointed time; not presently to be accomplished, but after a certain determinate time: *at the end* of the appointed time it shall speak, discover itself to our satisfaction, and not lye, nor disappoint our expectation, tho' we may fear it will: *Though it tarry* till the appointed time, or seem to human eyes to be delayed beyond the due time, wait for it, because it will surely come in *GOD's* due time, it will not tarry beyond that time.—Now under these delays we are not to quarrel with the *Justice* or *Wisdom* of *GOD's* dispensations, nor disbelieve his promises of deliverance and salvation, nor cast off our dependence upon him; but we are to wait believingly and patiently upon *GOD*: For the Lord our God, he is God, the faithful God, who keepeth covenant and mercy with them that love him, and keep his commandments, to a thousand generations.—*They that wait on God, shall not be ashamed.*—Blessed is the man who trusteth in him through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

T H E
A D V E N T U R E S
O F
A L E X A N D E R
T H E C O R R E C T O R.

The T H I R D P A R T.

Giving an Account of his wonderful Escape from an Academy at *Bethnal-Green* by cutting with a Knife the Bedstead to which he was chained: And of the Dissolution of the pretended Court of the BLIND-BENCH in the *Poultry*, and their Designs against the CORRECTOR. And an Account of his Application at *St. James's Palace* for the Honour of Knighthood, and his Conduct at *Guildhall* as a Candidate for one of the Representatives in Parliament of this great Metropolis.

With an Account of his LAW-ADVENTURES while he acted the part of a Counsellor in the *King's-Bench* in *Westminster-hall*.

To which is added

A History of his LOVE-ADVENTURES, with his *Letters* and a *Declaration of War* sent to the amiable Mrs. WHITAKER, a Lady of a shining Character and of great Revenues.

Interpersed with various religious Reflexions, shewing the Necessity of appointing a *Corrector of the People*, or of taking some effectual Measures for a speedy and thorow Reformation.

In all thy ways acknowledge JEHOVAH, and he shall direct thy paths. Prov. iii. 6. I have taught thee in the way of wisdom: I have led thee in right paths. When thou goest thy steps shall not be straitned, and when thou runnest thou shalt not stumble. Prov. iv. 11, 12.

As I was with Moses, so I will be with thee: I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Joshua i. 5.

L O N D O N,

Printed for the AUTHOR: And sold by A. DOND at the Peacock without Temple-bar, and by J. LEWIS in Pater-Noster-Row near Cheap-side. MDCCCLV.
[Price One Shilling.]

1875

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T O

Mrs. ELISABETHA WHITAKER.

MADAM,



WITH the greatest Respect and Affection I beg leave to present these ADVENTURES to the amiable Mrs. WHITAKER, which contain an Account of the CORRECTOR's being a *Candidate* for a Representative in Parliament for this great *Metropolis*: And also of his being a *Candidate* for the amiable Lady of *Silesia*, who is a Lady of an excellent Character, being a Person of a good Understanding, of good Principles, of a sweet Temper, with a liberal Education and an acceptable Person, and in very opulent Circumstances: And what adds a lustre to all these Advantages, this amiable Lady is celebrated for true Religion and real Piety, which is the greatest Beauty in a human Character.

Twelve Calendar Months, Madam, have elapsed since the CORRECTOR laid siege to this Lady: But it is a Question whether he hath made great Progress in the Siege, it not being very evident that he hath as yet made deep and powerful Impressions upon the dear Lady's HEART, which is reckoned to be the principal *Fortress* and to command all the lesser *Forts*.

The CORRECTOR used many Means to melt his beloved Lady's Heart, and imagining it to be of an adamant kind in this *Love-Affair*, he sent the Lady after a Siege of seven Months a DECLARATION OF WAR, which had so great a Vein of Respect and Affection running through it, that it hath been judged to be most entertaining, and such as the Lady could not always resist. It is supposed that the dear Lady is ordained to pave the way to ALEXANDER's being a JOSEPH and an useful prosperous Man.

The

DEDICATION.

The CORRECTOR is said to be an *extraordinary Man*: He therefore proposed in the *Declaration* to carry on the *War* in an extraordinary manner, which was by shooting off great numbers of *praying Bullets*, namely by putting up fervent Supplications to Heaven day and night for the dear Lady's Happiness in this World and in the World to come.

The CORRECTOR is persuaded that he shall be the *Conqueror*, and that the *War* will be *successful*; for *whatsoever he doth shall prosper*, if it be undertaken by the *Direction of Divine Providence*, which he believes to be the present Case. The CORRECTOR hath often declared that it is his settled opinion, that ELISABETHA is *his predestinated Lady*, and that a gracious *Providence* hath kept her *in store* for him; and it must be allowed that God's *Choice is the best Choice*. *A prudent Wife is from the LORD*, as the inspired *Solomon* says, that is by the *Direction and Favour of Divine Providence*. *They that trust in the LORD shall not be ashamed*. This important Affair is committed at all times to God, who will certainly bring it to pass in the best time and best manner.

The LORD who made Heaven and Earth bless ALEXANDER and ELISABETHA. May all Blessings abound towards you. May the God of Grace, Mercy, and Peace be with you, and make you long prosperous upon Earth, and bring you at last safe to Heaven through *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

You may believe that your Happiness in both Worlds is not more earnestly wished or more fervently prayed for by any Person than by him who is with sincerity and truth,

MADAM,

Over-against the Turk's
Head in East-Street
near Red-Lion-Square,
December 20, 1754.

Your most affectionate and

most devoted humble Servant,

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

THE ADVENTURES OF ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

PART the THIRD.



THE FIRST PART of the *Adventures of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR* was published in *January last, 1754*, and about three months after the *Second Part* appeared in public. The First Part contained an account of his being unjustly sent to an academy or private madhouse at Chelsea, and his bad usage during the time

of his Chelsea-campaign, which continued seventeen days, from the twelfth to the twenty-ninth of September, 1753. With an account of the Chelsea-academies or the private mad-houses there, for the confinement of such as are supposed to be deprived of the exercise of their reason. To which is added an account of the prophecies of some pious ministers of the gospel, foretelling that ALEXANDER's afflictions are designed by divine Providence to be an introduction and preparation to his being a JOSEPH and a prosperous man. With observations on the necessity of a Reformation, by executing the laws against swearers, sabbath-breakers, and other offenders. The mottoes in the title-page are, *All things work together for good to them that love GOD, and are the called according to his purpose, Rom. viii. 28.* *Notre aide soit au nom de l'Eternel qui a fait les cieux & la terre.* Our help is in the name of the LORD who made heaven and earth, *Psal. cxxiv. 8.* *Biblia anchora est mea, et mihi omnia CHRISTUS.* The Bible is my anchor, and CHRIST is all and in all to me, *Col. iii. II.* These *Adventures* were most respectfully dedicated to his Royal Highness WILLIAM Duke of CUMBERLAND.

The Second Part of ALEXANDER's Adventures contained an account of a memorable or rather monstrous battle, fought or rather not fought in Westminster-hall, February 20, 1754, wherein it plainly appeared that ALEXANDER's Generals did not do their duty, but acted as the Dutch did in deserting his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND at the battle of Fontenoy. With an account of ALEXANDER's activity and undaunted behaviour in the field of battle, and his strictly charging his Generals, as faithful men, to give orders for a second battle for the vindication of his honour and character. Interspersed with suitable reflexions. The mottoes in the title-page are; I will instruct thee, and teach thee in the way which thou shalt go: I will guide thee with mine eye, Psal. xxxii. 8. Commit thy way unto JEHOVAH: trust also in him, and he shall bring it to pass, Psal. xxxvii. 5. But it shall come to pass that at evening-time it shall be light, Zech. xiv. 7. These Adventures were most respectfully dedicated to his Majesty, and were published in the beginning of April, 1754.

In the *Second Part* of the *Adventures* the reader is acquainted with the issue of the battle or cause in *Westminster-hall*, where there was an astonishing verdict given by a petty jury in favour of the criminal defendants, *Isabella Wild, Forbes* and others. By which unexpected verdict the plaintiff was liable by law to pay the defendants costs: But the criminals being at that time delivered *viis et modis*, by *unfair ways* and *means*, from the panic fears of a just action against them for damages of *ten thousand pounds*, it has been generally thought that they would not have been so audacious as to attempt to demand their costs from the injured plaintiff. The master and assistant-master of the court of King's Bench are the persons who tax the costs, and one of them told the *Corrector* that he advised the defendants against insisting upon the costs: But the defendants demanding it the costs were taxed at four and twenty pounds; and *Goodwin* attorney to the hardened defendants demanded the money in *July* last from the *Corrector* again and again, and threatened to arrest him for it in a few days. The *Corrector* said to *Goodwin* that he intended rather to go to prison than by paying one shilling to give countenance to such gross iniquity: But upon application to some friends for their opinion, they were fully persuaded that it was much better for the *Corrector* to pay the money than to go to prison: for tho' it might expose the malefactors, yet this age is so selfish that they do not much regard what others suffer if it doth not touch themselves.

The

The *Corrector* considering the opinion of those he consulted, particularly the affectionate manner a religious gentlewoman addressed him, after earnest prayer resolved to go next day to the large hall behind the *Royal-Exchange* where the great King *William's* statue is fixed, and get a note for the sum of twenty-four pounds: Which bank-note he carried in his pocket above two months, thinking it the better way to be able to choose whether he would pay the money or not upon his being arrested; but he is at present determined not to pay one shilling without being arrested.

In the cause between the *Corrector*, plaintiff, and *Monro, Wright* and others, defendants, in 1739, there was an injurious verdict obtained by means of the Benchers taking *Monro's* part: But the defendants did not insist upon the plaintiff's paying costs, tho' they were taxed at five and twenty pounds. *Isabella Wild* the great malefactor, who lives at *Langley* near *Windsor*, was in *London* with her husband, *November 11*, and said at a watchmaker's in *Chiswell-street* near *Moorfields*, that she thought that the *Corrector* had been arrested and the money for the costs paid; for she declared that she could part with no more money, the real costs amounting to a great deal above four and twenty pounds.

All money-lovers ought to watch against covetousness and the evil consequences of it. This woman was told a day or two after her confining her near relation at *Chelsea*, that he would prosecute her for it, and she was advised by a merchant near *Cheapside* to beg pardon for that rash action in the newspapers; but it seems a lady of a scheming head advised her to remove the *Corrector* from *Chelsea* to *St. Luke's* hospital at the north end of *Moorfields*: It was imagined that *St. Luke's* being a public hospital she would then be screened from punishment, and be freed from paying the charges of the confinement at *Chelsea*.

Providence always signally superintends the affairs of the *Corrector*, and this plot was frustrated, as if it had been said to the *Corrector's* adversaries, *Hitherto shall you come, but no farther*. Who knows but the guilty criminals would have endeavoured to confine the *Corrector* for life at *St. Luke's*? for they might be supposed to say, *If we give him his liberty, he will prosecute us with the courage and boldness of a lion*.

Mrs. *Trebee* a scheming lady and her son-in-law justice *Withers* are said to have contrived and directed this cruel scheme; and it was carried on by *Forbes* the *Linen-draper* and *Moonland Forbes*; and one *Innes* was to have been the executioner. But the providential manner of the defeat

of this wicked scheme, which was like a child's telling twenty lies to cover one, is narrated in the *Second Part* of the *Adventures*; as also how a verdict was obtained for the defendents, which was occasioned by one of the plaintiff's counsel acting as a *Catiline* or chief conspirator against his client. *Isabella* who in this affair has discovered that she is too much of a money-loving temper in not submitting at first to the easy terms of reconciliation, by paying a small sum of money and suffering a short confinement, becoming afterwards as much afraid of a *verdict* as a notorious *felon* is of *Tyburn*, took the unaccountable method of writing a letter to Mr. *Hume*, one of the plaintiff's retained counsel, and endeavoured, as it is said, with success to get others to speak to Mr. *Hume*, which occasioned the unjust catastrophe, this gentleman afterwards contriving by all means to get the defendents cleared. The *Corrector* is sorry that there is so just an occasion to correct this powerful barrister. He was willing even to compromise the matter with this barrister, provided he would move for a new trial and act vigorously for the future; but he would not so much as hear the *Corrector*. It seems Providence designed to expose him, he being a person that acts sometimes as if he knew too well that he is in great prosperity, and the first counsel in the court where he practises. This affair will occur afterwards in this *Third Part* of the *Adventures*.

The *Corrector* considering the defendents great crimes of cruelty and calumny, thinks that he had a good foundation of an action for so great damages against *Isabella* and the other transgressors, especially when he reflects on the great danger his life was in. If his action was without a good foundation he deserves not only to pay costs, but to be transported and made an example of. But if the *Corrector* had a good foundation, as is evident from the *Second Part* of his *Adventures*, the *Bench* who allowed him to be so greatly injured ought to be degraded, and never be allowed to ascend the *Bench*, and the *Barristers* who betrayed him made to pay the costs, and to be severely punished, but whether with *transportation* or *otherwise* is not at present to be inquired into.

It was the opinion of a gentleman of great capacity and experience in the law, in *July* last, the time of the defendents demanding the costs, that the *Corrector* might make an affidavit against the criminals *Isabella Wild*, *Moonland Forbes*, &c. for false imprisonment and the wicked scheme of sending him to *St. Luke's Hospital*, and other cruelties, and bring an *Indictment* against them; in which way of proceeding the injured

injured person is admitted as a witness : And upon his affidavit the criminals are to be taken into custody and sent to *Newgate*, and then tried at the *Old-Baily*, whether they deserve to go up *Holborn-hill* or walk in chains with other transports to *Fleet-ditch*, and then be put aboard at *Black-friers*. *Forbes* the linen-draper at *Tower-hill* was a great carrier on of the cruel scheme of sending the *Corrector* to *St. Luke's* hospital, and even sign'd an *Indemnity* to *Innes* the petitioner or executioner ; therefore he ought to be among the first in the *Indictment*, if the *Corrector's* conscience should direct him to take that method.

Money-lovers are apt to do any thing, whether it be just or unjust, in order to save their pockets : And what can the *Corrector* do, when he has to deal with such monstrous creatures that have so greatly injured him ? He desires to guard against a revengeful spirit, but to do his duty and to trust in God that he will save him, and make *his integrity shine as the light at noon-day*.

IT may not be improper to acquaint the reader that in *March 1739*, above fifteen years ago, the *Corrector* published a *Journal* of his *Sufferings* at *Bethnal-green*, intitled, *The LONDON-CITIZEN* exceedingly injured, giving an account of his Adventures during the time of his severe and long campaign at *Bethnal-green*, for nine weeks and six days, the *Citizen* being sent thither in *March 1738*, by *Robert Wightman* a notoriously conceited whimsical man, where he was chained, handcuffed, strait-waistcoated and imprisoned : And he probably would have been continued and died under his confinement, if he had not most providentially made his escape by cutting with a knife the bedstead to which he was chained. With a history of *Wightman's BLIND-BENCH*, which was a sort of a court that met in *Wightman's* room at the *Rose and Crown* in the *Poultry*, and unaccountably pretended to pass decrees in relation to the *London-Citizen* : Particularly this blundering and illegal *BLIND-BENCH* decreed that the *London-Citizen* should be removed from *Bethnal-green* to *Bethlehem-hospital*, the audacious men thinking by that means to screen *Wightman* and the criminals from punishment for confining the *Citizen*. But Providence frustrated their designs.

June 27, 1738, the *London-Citizen* having understood that the judges of the *BLIND-BENCH* were assembled at the bookseller's at the *Rose and Crown* in the *Poultry*, he went thither and attacked the cloudy heads with great resolution and undaunted courage. The *Corrector* said that they had

no business with him or his affairs, and that they were *a set of asses, a company of blockheads*, and a BENCH of blind justices. He addressed himself particularly to Dr. *Monro* senior, their chairman, and desired him to mind his own business, for that with him he had no concern; which *Monro* forthwith obeyed and left the room. The other judges soon after followed *Monro*'s example, and never ascended the Bench any more. From that time the BLIND-BENCH was intirely dissolved, which pretended court may be said to have existed from April 14, 1738, to the 27th of June following, the space of two months and fourteen days, they being even so audacious as to meet June 27, about a month after the *Corrector*'s wonderful escape from *Bethnal-green*. They are now greatly ashamed of being judges on that Bench; but their pride and obstinacy have hindred them from making any acknowledgments to the *Corrector*: A great esteem and sincere affection for one of them, tho' deluded in this affair, determines the *Corrector* to omit mentioning at present the names of this infatuated Cabal.

It may be supposed that it will be the general opinion of the *London-Citizens* that *Alexander the Corrector* had as good a right and as full authority to dissolve this BLIND-BENCH in the *Poultry*, as the great *Oliver Cromwell* had to dissolve the *House of Commons*, April 20, 1653. The Motto in the title-page of the *Adventures of the London-Citizen* is; *Brethren, pray for us, that we may be delivered from unreasonable and wicked men*, 2 *Thess.* iii. 1, 2.

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR brought an action against *Wightman* in the Court of the *King's Bench*, to be tried in *Guildhall*. The witnesses were *subpoena'd* and attended June 27, 1739: But it being an afternoon's sitting, and the cause being supposed to be uncommon, and that it would last long, the court inclined to fix a day for trying it, namely July 23, 1739.

This occasioned the action of *Alexander the Corrector* against Dr. *Monro* and other defendants, which was tried before a chief *Bench* in *Westminster-hall*, July 17, 1739, to come on before the other. This *Bench* spoke in favour of *Monro*, and even threatned to commit the plaintiff for pleading his own cause: And he also threatned the plaintiff's attorney, whereby he was so much frightned that he acted most unaccountably; for without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent he gave notice to *Wightman*'s attorney, that the cause against *Wightman* was not to be tried July 23. This greatly shocked the *Corrector*, and he went to the chief

Bench's

If by the Chief Bench he means the
C. J. of the C. P. it was *Wilkes*. 'the most ambitious
lawyer of the 18th Century' but who according to *James* has
been broken-hearted and on his knees as *James*

Bencher's house, and also spoke to Mr. *Dennison* one of his counsel; but he was not regarded, which was owing, he imagines, to his having lost his cause in the court of *Common Pleas*.

The chief *Bencher* of the *Common Pleas* greatly favouring *Monro*, was the true cause that the *Corrector* had no *verdict* against the criminals. The chief *Bencher* is not an ignorant man, and wanted the *Corrector* to consent that the *Jury* should withdraw and bring in no *verdict*; but he refused it with indignation, being fully convinced that he had a right to a *verdict*, and therefore he would not approve of their unjust proceedings. The *Bencher* afterwards directed or rather commanded the *Jury*, by saying, *You are to bring in a verdict for the Defendants*: Which they did. The *Corrector* made a speech in court before the *verdict*, and after the *verdict* meekly said, *I trust in GOD*. The chief *Bencher* replied, *I wish you had trusted more in GOD, and not have come hither*.

This occasioned the *Corrector* to write a pamphlet, intitled, *Mr. Cruden exceedingly injured, or A Trial between Alexander Cruden, Plaintiff, Bookseller to the late Queen Carolina, and Dr. James Monro, Matthew Wright, John Oswald, and John Davis, defendants, in the court of Common-pleas in Westminster-hall, July 17, 1739, on an action of trespass, assault and imprisonment: The said plaintiff, tho' in his right senses, having been unjustly confined and barbarously used in Matthew Wright's private madhouse at Bethnal-green for nine weeks and six days, till he made his wonderful escape by cutting with a knife the bedstead to which he was chained, May 31, 1738. To which is added a surprising account of several other persons who have been most unjustly confined in private madhouses. The whole tending to shew the great necessity for the Legislature to regulate private madhouses in a more effectual manner than at present.* The *Motto* in the title-page was, *To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to JEHOVAH than sacrifice*, Prov. xxi. 3. This pamphlet was in a most respectful manner dedicated to his Majesty King George the second, October 9, 1739.

These four pamphlets give an account of the *Corrector's* sufferings, which are justly said to be without a *parallel*, being very surprising and very mysterious: But the *Corrector* is always of opinion that GOD by his secret power and wisdom will make all these strange and mysterious Providences issue for his own glory and the *Corrector's* good. *Who can trace GOD in his motions, whose ways are far above out of our sight? He is wise in heart and mighty in strength, and is able*

to execute all his counsels and purposes, and can effectually bring them to pass by means that seem to work against them. Many are too forward to censure that which they do not understand, and have spoke as if they knew the *Corrector's* affairs better than himself.

April 2, 1754, the *Corrector* having most respectfully dedicated the *Second Part* of his *Adventures* to his Majesty King George, went to St. James's palace to present it, and waited on the lord of the bedchamber in waiting, Earl Poulet. This noble lord civilly received the pamphlet from the *Corrector*, but told him that he never presented any pamphlet to the King without first reading it.

The *Corrector* tarried till Lord Poulet had finished his attendance this day, and waited on him to his chariot. His lordship spoke civilly to him, for being goutish in his feet he could not run away from the *Corrector*, as others were afterwards apt to do. The *Corrector* perceiving that his lordship did not incline to introduce him to his Majesty, intended to inclose the *Adventures* in a sheet of paper and direct them to the King; but the Earl desired him to wait till next day for his final answer.

April 3, this day the lord in waiting excused himself from presenting the pamphlet to the King, by saying that he did not understand it; but he might quickly have been led into the meaning of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR and a few emblematical names *, if he had had a willing mind to grant the *Corrector's* request. The lord in waiting desired the *Corrector* to delay the presentation of his pamphlet to his Majesty till the next week, when another lord would be in waiting, the twelve lords of the bedchamber succeeding weekly one another: The *Corrector* answered, that he would delay no longer, and withdrawing to a friend's apartment in

* By Captain General or Commander in chief, was meant Alexander the *Corrector*: By his Generals, the Barristers he employed as his Counsel. By Lieutenant-General or General Secundus, Mr. Hume. By Major-General or General Tertius, Sir Richard L'loyd. By Brigadier-General or General Quartus, Mr. Nairs. These three were Counsel for the Plaintiff Alexander the *Corrector*.

By Corporal Gallus, Mr. Norton: By Corporal Garrulus, Mr. Prat; the two Counsel for the Criminals or Defendants. By Fidelio, Mr. Creser the Plaintiff's Attorney. By Bad-wine, Mr. Goodwin Attorney for the Defendants. By Dionysius, Judge Dennison.

the

the palace, he writ a letter to the King, and inclosing the pamphlet of the *Adventures*, delivered it to the page of the back-stairs, who took care of it. The Duke of *Cumberland* being at *Windsor*, the *Corrector* inclosed a copy for his Royal Highness in the packet he left for Princess *Amelia*, and at the same time delivered a copy to the pages in waiting for Princess *Carolina*. It being after five o'clock before this delivery was made, the *Corrector* attended prayers in St. *James's* chapel.

The *Corrector* some days after waited on the *Vicecountess* of *Irvine*, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to the Princess *Dowager of Wales*. He is of opinion that this lady has a sincere inclination to do good, and she gave the same advantageous idea of her Royal Highness to the *Corrector*. He delivered to the *Vicecountess* a copy of the pamphlet for that Princess, and another for Princess *Augusta*: And to this amiable lady herself he gave a copy of both parts of his *Adventures*. The *Corrector* also waited on the Bishop of *Peterborough* preceptor to the *Prince of Wales*, and delivered him a copy of the *Second Part* of his *Adventures* for the *Prince*, and another for *Prince Edward*, and presented the *Bishop* with a third copy for himself.

Friday, April 5, this day, as is customary every day, the King came to his levy about one o'clock. The company wait in two outer rooms, and the King coming to the *presence-chamber*, the company go thither, and make a sort of a circle facing his Majesty. Here the clergymen and others do homage by kissing the King's hand. The King at his levy usually talks on indifferent subjects with the foreign *Ambassadors*, the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury*, *Lord Chancellor*, *Lord Delawar*, and with other noblemen or persons round him.

The *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* was this day at court, and the King at his levy chiefly talked with him. After the levy was over the *Corrector* had the honour to have a short conference with the *Archbishop*, and presented him with a copy of both parts of the *Adventures* of *Alexander the Corrector*. This title put the *Archbishop* to a sort of non-plus, and he asked the *Corrector* whether his name was *Alexander*. He answered him in the affirmative, adding that he had been many years a *Corrector* to the *Press*. This was a short explanation. The title hath been thought much *à propos*, and greatly approved of.

Mondays and *Fridays* are *drawing-room-days* at St. *James's* palace, that is, the days on which the ladies come thither betwixt one and two o'clock in very rich apparel. The King

soon after his *levy* is over comes to the room where the ladies are. The King goes round the circle, and speaks almost to every one of the ladies. The difference betwixt the regard shewn to the *ladies* and *gentlemen* is very conspicuous, and more time is passed with the *ladies* than with the *gentlemen* in the *levy-room*. Those who on account of any place or for any other reason kiss the hand of the *Prince of Wales* or any of the *Royal Family*, do it ordinarily in this room after the *King* withdraws.

Monday, April 8, this week *Lord Hyndford* was the lord in waiting ; and the *Corrector* called at his house, but he could not see him. The *Corrector* writ to his lordship to lay before his Majesty the reasons of his desiring the honour of *Knighthood* to be conferred on him ; but the lord in waiting being unwilling to hear the *Corrector's* request, he afterwards told his lordship at *St. James's* that he ought to do the duties of his office, and to lay before his Majesty what the *Corrector* had writ to him ; for the *Corrector* expects a *categorical answer* upon any application, and whatever the answer be he receives it with meekness. *Lord Hyndford* told the *Corrector* that it was not his business to apply for *Knighthood* for any, and that application ought to be made to the *Duke of Newcastle* or the *Secretaries of State*. He did not incline to serve the *Corrector* in this matter, and where there is not a willing mind it is too natural to find out some sort of excuse or another.

Tuesday, April 9, this day when the *levy* began, *William Burnaby, Esq*; formerly captain of the *Litchfield* ship of war was created a knight. The *Corrector* was present, and the ceremony was as follows. *Lord Delawar* delivered his sword drawn to the King. *Mr. Burnaby* kneeled down on his left knee, and the King touched him twice on the left shoulder with the naked sword : And he then kissed the King's hand. This is the whole ceremony. The King does not speak one word : And the ceremony of these words, *Rise up, Sir William*, is long ago laid aside, if ever it was in use. This creation is recorded in the *Lord Chamberlain's-Office*, and proper vouchers are given to the new-made knight when he pays the fees, which are almost one hundred pounds.

Friday, April 12, there were not many at the *levy*. The *Corrector* had been again and again at *Lord Holderness's* house, and had writ to him ; but his lordship would not see the *Corrector*. *Lord Delawar* was the nobleman of the greatest good-nature and humanity the *Corrector* met with at court, where he had attended at this time about a fortnight. *Lord Delawar*

Delawar heard the *Corrector*, and spoke in a kind friendly manner ; but some others were so uncomplaisant and disobliging that they would not hear what the *Corrector* had to say.

This is an error committed by many persons ; for the *Corrector* would have taken a denial with a good grace as a sort of a favour : It is a wrongheaded practice, and wants correcting. There is another more criminal practice too much in fashion, namely, the giving orders to servants to speak falsely, and to say that their masters are not at home when they are. The *Corrector* having been served in this manner wrote formerly a smart letter to a person of distinction, which procured him an audience. Those that cause people in this manner to come after them from time to time may be called *fashionable pick-pockets* ; for they injure the person, who comes from home on purpose, postponing other business, as much as if they pickt his pocket of his money, by making him lose time.

Saturday, April 13, this was the day on which the *Corrector* was desirous to obtain the honour of *knighthood*, and he applied to some persons for advice and assistance. A gentleman of the *Lord Chamberlain's Office* told the *Corrector* that the charges to the King's servants amount to ninety five pounds one shilling and six pence. And for that end the *Corrector* had put in his pocket a note of one hundred pounds.

The *Corrector* had writ several letters about this affair, particularly to *Lord Holdernefs* ; for he supposed that it was his business to consider the affair, he being *secretary of state* for the *northern provinces*. His lordship was not very fond of the job, and left word with one of his servants that the *Corrector* was to apply to the *treasury*. The *Corrector* was at the pains to go to the *treasury*, and one of the clerks was so civil as to read the case as it had been represented to *Lord Holdernefs* : His answer was, that the proper method was to apply to the *Lord Chancellor* in time of parliament. It was very plain that the *Corrector* applied to persons who designed to be *shifters* and not *actors* ; for what concern had the *treasury* or *chancellor* in creating a *knight* ? These persons are supposed to belong not so much to the class of *wrongheads* or *cloudy-heads*, as to that of *shifting* and *trifling politicians* ; but the servants of the public ought to be plain-dealers, and to give an answer with integrity. *Honesty is the best policy.*

The *Corrector* calling one day in *April* at *Lord Holdernefs's* and asking if his lordship was at home, the porter said that he was not ; but the chairmen in the neighbourhood saying the contrary, the *Corrector* waited some time near his house,

and his lordship soon appeared and set out in his coach for his country-seat at *Chiswick*. The porter being convicted of lying, the *Corrector* rebuked him for that sinful practice; but he answered, *that lying was his trade*. A wicked unchristian trade! The devil is the father of liars, and those who order their servants to lie, do not act as moral men nor christians; for liars are generally abject hardened creatures. *He is truly noble who is truly good*. Those among the nobles that are debauched persons, and ruin women, and indulge themselves in sensual lusts and other crimes, deserve to be stript of their nominal nobility that their bad example may not infect dependents or inferiors. The meaning of *scandalum magnatum* is not at present to be inquired into; but the *Corrector* is of opinion that the vicious irregular behaviour of persons in high rank is a great scandal, and tends to render them obnoxious to God and man.

Monday, April 15, the *Corrector* was at court, as he had been for a fortnight past, except on the two days that are devoted to God according to the *fourth commandment*. After the King's levy was over the *Corrector* went to the *drawing-room* where the ladies meet. The King having gone round the circle of the ladies in a complaisant manner, presently withdrew, and *Princess Amelia* then went round and spoke in a lively pretty manner to the ladies, the ambassadors and others. The lady in waiting telling the *Princess* of a gentleman that was to kiss her hand on account of some place or preferment, she pleasantly pulled off her glove, and in every thing behaved in a chearful agreeable manner.

Tuesday, April 16, the *Corrector* now concluding that the secretary would not assist him in obtaining the honour of knighthood, writ this morning a letter to a personage of the highest rank, and about nine o'clock took care to forward it in a proper manner. The *Corrector* went to court about noon, and found that his Majesty was later than usual in coming to the *levy-room*. A little before the King appeared *Lord Delawar* came into the outer room and stared at the *Corrector*. But no body speaking out, the *Corrector* took no notice; for he had a good conscience, and knew that he had not given just ground of offence. The *Corrector* endeavours to consider matters, and to weigh the consequences as it were in a pair of scales, and earnestly to beg divine direction; and then having a good conscience he proceeds with courage and chearfulness, and *whatsoever he does commonly prospers*. We ought to acknowledge God in all our ways, and he will direct our steps. *Trust in the lord with all thine heart, and lean not to thine own*

own understanding. I will instruct thee and teach thee in the way that thou shalt go : I will guide thee with mine eye. Commit thy way unto the Lord : trust also in him, and he shall bring it to pass. Fear thou not, for I am with thee : be not dismayed, for I am thy GOD : I will strengthen thee, yea I will help thee, yea I will uphold thee with the right hand of my righteousness. Prov. iii. 5, 6. Psal. xxxii. 8. and xxxvii. 5. Isa. xli. 10.

This letter was written with becoming great respect, but without flattery or dissimulation. The *Corrector* is apt to think, that if any thing was disliked, it was a little expostulation ; for he is truly a loyal subject, and desires on all occasions to discover his loyalty, and would fight as vigorously in defence of his *Prince* and the *Protestant Succession* as he did at the battle of *Southampton* in *September 1753*. But the *Corrector* is not like the secretary's porter ; for he will not deliberately do violence to *truth* for any man whether *Prince* or *Peasant*.

Wednesday, April 17, it appeared from what one of the door-keepers of the palace said to the *Corrector*, that the letter sent by him to the personage of the highest rank came safe to hand. The *Corrector* perceiving that he was not like to succeed at present in obtaining the honour of knighthood ; and the election for the representatives of the city of *London* in parliament coming on the 30th instant, it was full time to declare his resolution to offer himself a *candidate*, tho' not yet graced with the order of knighthood. If it should be asked, why the *Corrector* was so desirous of the honour of being a *knight* ; he answers, *that thinking men often seek after titles rather to please others than themselves.*

Thursday, April 18, the *Corrector* now suspended his going to court, and wrote an *Appendix* to his *Adventures* containing the motives of his being a *candidate* for the city of *London*, and next day caused copies of it to be dispersed in the coffee-houses near the *Royal-Exchange*.

Saturday, April 20, was the first day the *Corrector* made known his being a *candidate* in the news-papers. He was this morning at the *Chapter-coffee-house*, where some cloudy-headed booksellers and printers dissuaded him from it, and told him that it was now too late : but the *Corrector* replied that he was not to look backward but forward. The *appendix* was from henceforth distributed, and when the *Corrector* himself had an opportunity of delivering a copy of it to a *liveryman*, he desired the favour of him to read it and then to vote as his conscience should direct him. It was replied by some, *that nothing could be fairer.* Several thousands of the *appendix* were distributed before and on the day of election.

Tuesday,

Tuesday, April 23, the *Correktor*, a citizen and liveryman of the company of *Stationers*, thought it proper to acquaint the *Sherifs* of his being a *candidate*, and therefore sent each of them the following letter :

*To the honourable Alderman Chitty and Alderman Blakiston,
the two Sherifs of London.*

“ *Gentlemen,*

“ **I** Humbly propose myself one of the *candidates* to be a
 “ representative for the city of *London* at the insuing
 “ election ; which may be looked upon as an extraordinary
 “ step. This is not denied, but I trust I am under *divine*
 “ direction, and I intirely refer the issue to the supreme
 “ disposer of all things. I hope that whatever pleaseth God
 “ shall please me, being altogether resigned to his will and
 “ pleasure. It ought to be my care to do my duty, and
 “ then to refer all events to GOD : It is the opinion of
 “ the *Correktor* that all the prophecies concerning him will
 “ come to pass in GOD’s own time and way. *The LORD was*
 “ *with Joseph, and that which he did the LORD made it*
 “ *to prosper.*

“ May the great GOD be pleased powerfully and graciously
 “ to incline the hearts of the *liverymen* to act from the best
 “ principles, and to choose those who will be faithful and
 “ will answer the ends of so great a trust : and may the
 “ persons who shall be chosen be inclined and determined to
 “ act zealously for the reformation, the peace and prospe-
 “ rity of the city.

“ Heartily wishing you happiness in this world and in the
 “ world to come I am with great respect,

Gentlemen,

*North’s coffee-house near
Guildhall, April 23, 1754.*

*Your most obedient
and most humble servant,
ALEXANDER CRUDEN.*

Thursday, April 25, the *Correktor* caused the following letter addressed to the liverymen of *London* to be dispersed :

“ *Gentlemen of the Livery,*

“ **I** HAVE acquainted the *Sherifs* of my humbly pro-
 “ posing to be a candidate for one of the *representatives* in
 “ parliament of the city of *London* ; which may be looked
 “ upon as an extraordinary step. This is not denied, but
 “ I trust I am under the direction of a gracious providence,
 “ and

“ and I desire to be intirely resigned to the will of GOD the
 “ supreme disposer of all things. In the *appendix* to *Alex-*
 “ *ander the Corrector’s Adventures* I have acquainted you with
 “ some of my motives for being a candidate, which are such
 “ as, I hope, will be approved of by every good man, as
 “ they are by my own conscience.

“ If there is just ground to hope that GOD will be pleased
 “ to make the *Corrector* an instrument to reform the nation,
 “ and particularly to promote the reformation, the peace and
 “ prosperity of this great city, and to bring its inhabitants
 “ to a more religious temper and conduct, no good man in
 “ such an extraordinary case will deny the *Corrector* his
 “ vote; and the *Corrector’s election* may be a means to pave
 “ the way to his being a JOSEPH and an useful *prosperous*
 “ *Man*.

“ May GOD be pleased to give a happy turn to the minds
 “ of the *electors* to act from the best principles, and to choose
 “ those who will be faithful to their trust, and study to pro-
 “ mote the temporal and eternal happiness of the people.

“ My earnest prayers are put up from time to time for
 “ your happiness in this world and the world to come through
 “ JESUS CHRIST. I am very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

North’s coffee-house near
 Guildhall, April 25, 1754.

Your most obedient and
 affectionate humble servant,
 ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

The *candidate* sent a letter to the same purpose to the *pas-*
tors of London, intitled, A Letter from *Alexander the Correc-*
tor, author of the *New Concordance of the Bible*, to the reve-
rend pastors of London. This letter was also sent to some
pastors by the *peny-post*, namely, to those of *Newington in Mid-*
dlessex, Hackney, Kensington, Hammersmith, &c. The following
 paragraph was added in the letter to the *pastors*: “ Perhaps
 “ if *christian directions* were given to the people by their reve-
 “ *rend pastors* upon this important occasion, that they ought
 “ to be guided by the best principles, it might occasion the elec-
 “ tors to act with more caution and conscience than on for-
 “ mer occasions.” Wicked men guilty of *swearing, sabbath-*
breaking and other crimes give a bad example to others, and
 are not fit to be chosen *Senators*, and to be intrusted with our
religion and liberties.

Monday, April 29, the *Corrector* employed several persons
 in distributing his letter to the *liverymen* and the *appendix* con-
 taining the motives of his being a *candidate*. The *Corrector*
 did

did not lay out one sixpence in treating the liverymen. His expence was in applying to the *liverymen* by printed letters and advertisements in the news-papers.

This afternoon the *Corrector* visited a reverend and valuable *Bishop* near *St. Paul's*, and was received very well. The *Bishop* said that he had used the *Corrector's Concordance of the Bible* for many years, and greatly approved of it as a work very well executed. The *Bishop* was of opinion that the *Corrector* had not strength enough to carry his *election* unless *divine Providence* eminently appeared for him: which the *Corrector* readily acknowledged.

Afterwards the *Corrector* went to wait on *Sherif Chitty*, thinking that by his assistance he might have a meeting with the *candidates* to communicate his *motives* to them, having some dawning hopes that they would regard the *Corrector's* uncommon reasons, and not have opposed his election. But the *Sherif* was engaged at the *Old Baily* about the trial of *Elisabeth Canning*, which had an unexpected issue chiefly occasioned by the undue liberty taken by the *recorder* in making the jury bring in a second verdict.

It has been made a question whether the *Corrector* or *Elisabeth* have been most injured: It may be said that the treatment of these two persons is a reproach to the nation, and it is not improbable but that *Providence* will make it clearly appear to have been so.

The *Corrector* last summer went sometimes to a lodging in *Enfield-highway*, and then went several times to see the room where *Elisabeth* was confined; and he has also visited her harmless mother in *Aldermanbury-postern*. He was fully convinced in his own mind of the veracity and innocence of this young woman, and visited her in *Newgate*, where she behaved in a modest pretty manner. He had great compassion for her and was inclined to serve her, as appeared in *June* last by a *memorial* and a *letter* to the *King*, and another to the *marquis of Rockingham* the lord in waiting, which were read at *Kensington*. And copies of them were given to Alderman *Alexander* and some of *Elisabeth's* friends who greatly commended the *memorial* and letters.

Tuesday, April 30, the day of election, the *Corrector* went in the morning to his printer and ordered the bills to be sent to *North's coffee-house*; and he went the day before and this morning to several *liverymen* to desire two of them to put him in nomination; but without success. The *Corrector* having done his duty, by using the means, went with great calmness and composure of mind to *Guildhall* after ten o'clock, and
soon

soon after went into the council-chamber, where the *aldermen* were, and delivered a copy of his *appendix* and the following bill to them.

“ *To the worthy Liverymen of the city of London.*

“ *Gentlemen,*

London April 30, 1754.

“ **Y**OUR *Votes and Interest* are humbly desired
“ for

ALEXANDER CRUDEN THE CORRECTOR,

“ *Citizen and Stationer, and Author of the New Concordance*
“ *of the Bible (a book in much esteem)*

“ To be one of the Representatives in Parliament for
“ this City.

“ It is thought that GOD in his *Providence* signally favours
“ the *Corrector*: And in order to fulfil the *Prophecies* con-
“ cerning him he earnestly requests, that the *sherifs, candi-*
“ *dates and liverymen* may seriously, as in the sight of GOD,
“ consider the *Appendix to Alexander the Corrector's Adven-*
“ *tures*, and his Letters and Advertisements published for
“ some days past, which it is hoped will have a good effect
“ on the *candidates* themselves, and all persons concerned
“ for the glory of GOD and true religion.

“ If there is just ground to think that God will be
“ pleased to make the *Corrector* an instrument to reform the
“ nation, and particularly to promote the reformation, the
“ peace and prosperity of this great city, and to bring them
“ into a more *religious temper and conduct*, no good man in
“ such an extraordinary case will deny him his *vote*: And
“ the *Corrector's election* is believed to be a means to pave the
“ way to his being a JOSEPH and an useful *prosperous man*.

“ The *Corrector's* earnest prayers are put up from time to
“ time for your happiness in this world and the world to
“ come thro' JESUS CHRIST. I am very respectfully,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and affectionate humble servant,

ALEXANDER CRUDEN.

The *aldermen* were very civil and some of them very socia-
ble. The *Corrector* asked one of them to nominate him:
He replied, that he would not do it for five hundred pounds, for
they would be apt to take off his head if he should attempt any
such thing. But he was mistaken, for both *candidates* and
D *aldermen,*

aldermen, upon the *hustings* in *Guildhall*, were inclined to do the *Corrector* that honour. *Virtus laudata crescit: Virtue is to be commended that it may flourish and grow.* And the behaviour of the *sherifs* and *aldermen* to the *Corrector* is to be honourably and gratefully acknowledged; for there was a great difference between the sociable and kind behaviour of the *aldermen* and the shy and unkind behaviour of some persons in the western end of the town. Those who are *flesh and blood*, and require *meat, drink and sleep*, tho' they be called *my lord*, have no good foundation for pride or a lofty behaviour. *Alexander the great* was wont to say, that his want of sleep convinced him that he was mortal.

The *liverymen* were summoned to attend at *Guildhall* by ten o'clock; but it was said that no election was usually made on the *hustings* before twelve o'clock; therefore we waited in the council-chamber about two hours. The *Corrector* went with a composed and serene mind to the *hustings*, when the *lord mayor, sherifs and aldermen* went; but he was under some concern lest he should not find two *liverymen* to nominate him. It is the custom first to put up all the *aldermen* before any other candidate. The *Corrector* was the only candidate besides the *aldermen*, and he went about upon the *hustings* to prevail with two persons to nominate him; for *Sherif Chitty* said that it was customary, and that their names were to be writ down. Two seemed to agree to the nomination, but when the giving up of their names was required, they flinched and declined. *Providence* always appears for the *Corrector*. The matter was so over-ruled that *Sherif Chitty* with the approbation of *Sherif Blakiston* unexpectedly resolved to put up the *Corrector* as a candidate even without nomination; but he had not a great number of hands. There was much hollowing and clapping of hands. A gentleman of figure in the law said in *North's coffee-house* just after the election, that the *Corrector* had the hearts of the people tho' their hands had been promised away. This gentleman thought that the *Corrector* was too late in declaring himself a candidate, and was of opinion that if he had been a candidate six weeks before, and had committed the management of his election to him, he might have had success.

The *Corrector* dined this day at *North's coffee-house*, and *Mrs. Harford* who keeps the coffee-house said that she was glad to see the *Corrector* so composed after losing his election. The *Corrector* said that he desired always to be resigned, to do his duty and then to refer all events to divine Providence, and that *welcome was the will of God*. He was very chearful

and

and contented, and not at all affected at the loss of his election. *GOD's time is always the best time. He that believeth shall not make haste.* Isaiah xxviii. 16.

About three o'clock the sherifs and candidates returned to the *hustings*, and the books were ruled this afternoon for seven candidates, namely, Sir *John Barnard*, Alderman *Bethel*, Alderman *Beckford* and Sir *Richard Glyn*, Sir *Robert Ladbroke*, Sir *William Calvert*, and *Alexander the Correc̃tor*. But the *Correc̃tor* now only desired to make a handſom retreat, for upon his firſt waiting upon the *Sherifs* the week before the election he told them that if the liverymen were pleaſed to elect him without a *poll* it would be agreeable, but that he choſe not to force himſelf into the ſervice of the city by a *poll*; for the *Correc̃tor* doth not much admire an election that way, which requires ſo many oaths and occaſions diviſions.

Before the *poll* began, it was not known that the *Correc̃tor* was to decline it, and Sir *Criſp Gaſcoyne* and one *Wilson* a ſtationer being both on the *hustings*, demanded the *Correc̃tor's* qualification of *three hundred pounds* a year. The *Correc̃tor* replied, that he had conſidered that matter, but that he was not now to deſcend to particulars, it not being the proper time for it. There was a hint given to one of theſe demanders, to behave well leſt he ſhould be called in queſtion for his *ſwearing* and *ſabbath-breaking*. It is a reproach upon all thoſe who have any hand in bringing into power perſons not regular and exemplary; for the bad example of magiſtrates and ſuperiors has a very pernicious influence upon the manners of the people.

The two *Sherifs* were very civil to the *Correc̃tor* upon this occaſion and all other occaſions. The *Correc̃tor* intended to be reſolute but not obſtinate, and told *Sherif Chitty* that he was willing that he ſhould be the *Correc̃tor of the Correc̃tor*. Mr. *Chitty* replied that he underſtood the *Correc̃tor*. The *Correc̃tor* having thus declined the *poll* left *Guildhall* and went to the *Dial* in *Upper Moorfields* to viſit his friend Mr. *Smith*, and called at the *Sun* and alſo at the *Golden-Key* in *Norton-falgate*, and afterwards walked down to *Newington* in *Middleſex* and told the news to a friend there, and returned to *North's coffee-houſe*: And from thence the *Correc̃tor* went to his lodging in *Gloceſter-ſtreet*, and Mrs. *Cox* the miſtreſs of the houſe asked him if ſhe ſhould wiſh him joy. The *Correc̃tor* aims at all times to be content and chearful, and if ſucceſſful to be joyful and thankful; and his friends obſerved him to be compoſed and chearful upon this occaſion.

The *Correc̃tor* is not at all ſorry for this attempt, for he was regularly put up and came off with honour, being well

used by the *sherifs* and the *candidates*. It was said by *Betty Young* a pious young woman, "That this affair might be
 " looked upon as only a *forerunner of what was to come to*
 " *pass.*" The *Corrector* has sometimes thought that persons
 in low stations, if pious and prudent, think frequently more
 justly in many things than learned and exalted persons. The
Corrector is intirely resigned to the will of God, and he is
 persuaded that the prophecies will in the proper time take
 place, tho' he neither knows the *time* nor the *manner*, but only
 the *thing* itself. It was foretold in a wonderful manner
March 22, 1738, sixteen years ago, "That the *Corrector*
 " would be *Sir Alexander Cruden*, twice *Lord Mayor of Lon-*
 " *don*, and *member of parliament for the said city.*" God's
way is the best way, and his time is the best time. And the last
 paragraph in the *appendix* seems to encourage the *Corrector*
 rather to wait a little longer; which he foresaw before the
 election, but did not think it his duty to alter that paragraph.
The vision is yet for an appointed time, &c. Hab. ii. 3.

Wednesday, May 1, the *Corrector* went upon the *hustings*,
 and every day during the election, chiefly to pay his respects
 to the *sherifs* and *candidates*; and being asked by one of the
candidates whether he had polled? He replied to this purpose,
 " that he inclined his affairs should be in the clouds, he being
 " his own secretary, and that he told no body his conduct in
 " that matter." This *candidate*, agreeable in his person as well
 as behaviour, spoke from time to time very civilly to the
Corrector who has a great regard for him, and hopes that he
 will behave well in parliament.

If the *Corrector* had been honoured to be a representative
 in parliament for the city, it would have been his inclination
 and study to be faithful and to promote the trade, peace and
 prosperity of the great *metropolis*: For every addition to their
 happiness would have been one to the *Corrector's* joys. Divi-
 sions and differences are a great hindrance to the peace and
 prosperity of a people. It is a true motto which a neighbour-
 ing power has for their arms: *Concordiâ res parvæ crescunt;*
discordiâ maximæ dilabuntur. By concord and unanimity the
 smallest affairs increase; and by discords and divisions the greatest
 things waste and fall in pieces.

It is a bad distinction, neither founded on sound philosophy,
 nor on good politics, that of the *court party* and *country party*:
 For if a house be divided against itself, how can it stand? Those
 persons whoever they be, whether our friends or strangers,
 who want to be chosen representatives in parliament, that they
 may act against his *Majesty* and his *Ministry*, do not think
 right;

right : It is not easy to be accounted for, how a man can act conscientiously in taking oaths to his Majesty and renouncing the pretender, and in private conversation and on public occasions do all in his power to support *the black cause of popery and the pretender*. If *fourteen thousand* men be proposed for the service of an ensuing year, these men will argue and vote for *ten thousand* : If *ten thousand* be proposed, they will vote for *six thousand*. The *jacobites* and *disaffected* are persons generally of a sufficient assurance, and have little or no regard to reason and conscience, but will swallow oaths or any thing for the sake of their mischievous party. The *jacobites* being generally very obstinate and not to be gained by favour, it seems necessary to use all proper means to lessen their power.

In king *Charles* the first's time when the *puritans* were greatly persecuted, great numbers of them, both pastors and people, went to *New-England* ; for the fury of *Laud* and the *star-chamber-court* grew so violent that many eminent for piety and a tender conscience were obliged to leave *Old-England*, and go elsewhere to settle. The persons in power were then so *blind* and so *notorious wrongheads*, that many were hindred from going abroad ; particularly the *blind-men* in power sent down an order of council to stop two ships in the river for *New-England*. The passengers were ordered to come ashore, and among the rest was the famous *Oliver Cromwell*. Had it been possible for the men in power to foresee what afterwards came to pass, they would have been glad to have paid for *Oliver's* passage to get rid of him, rather than have made him come ashore, and prevented his going. The *Corrector* has often said that it would be for the peace and happiness of these nations if the *jacobites* were planted in a proper colony in *America* : It might be happy for themselves as well as the nation, for there is nothing more uncomfortable and pernicious than discord and animosity in any society. If the *Corrector* had power, he would probably call the *jacobites* before him, and speak to them thus : *If you are determined to live quietly and peaceably, and as good subjects, it will be agreeable that you continue in these kingdoms : If you are determined to act disloyally and to foment divisions among the people, you must for the sake of your own peace and comfort, and the tranquillity of his Majesty's subjects, settle your affairs and go and live in another climate. Nothing is to be taken from you, for you are allowed to go with bag and baggage, and if you should want a little assistance methods will be taken to supply you.* They that will not live in peace ought to change their situation and society ; for every wise man is for expelling a disturber out of his house.

The

The enemies to the *protestant religion and protestant succession* have coined that distinction of *the court and country party*, which has been a sort of an engine to promote the cause of the malignants and discontented: But if a prince should by his designs and administration give just occasion for that abominable distinction, he ought to be numbered among the worst of princes; and the shorter his reign the better; for good princes will be the *fathers of their people*, and govern them with a fatherly care and compassion. Those men who are so violently disgusted when themselves or their friends lose a place, that they act against their Prince and his Administration, may be said to act very wickedly: But however wicked it is, the children of fallen *Adam* naturally incline to do so, and the fear of God and great watchfulness over the heart and conduct are necessary to determine a man to act otherwise.

It has been a practice of late years for some persons to meet in clubs and to contrive how they shall distress the prince and his administration, by finding out disaffected men to serve in important places, and to be chosen when there is a vacancy in a ward. Those men thus employed may be sagacious and skilful in managing their worldly concerns to advantage; but when they are engaged in a bad cause their good talents make them more hurtful and mischievous. Whoever they be, they seem, if they are not notorious jacobites, to act as if they had cloudy understandings, and had rather *moon-light* than *sun-shine* to guide them: For the *jacobites* and *disaffected* occasion the continuance of taxes, as a parish is obliged to increase the number of watchmen the more loose disorderly persons live in the neighbourhood. It is owing to the jacobites and the disaffected that the nation is so much in debt. Who occasioned the *Spanish* war? The *jacobites* and *disaffected*. Who occasion the subsidies given to the king of *Sardinia* and other princes to support us against our natural enemies the *French*? The *jacobites*. To whom is the immorality and irreligion that abounds partly owing? To the *jacobites*: For the governors would perhaps say that they had not time to consider the *morals* of the people, but must mind the preservation of the whole against inveterate opposers of the administration. Who occasion the great evil of bribery and corruption? Those that are engaged in the black cause of *jacobitism* and opposition to their governors, give the temptation to it.

Those persons who strive to keep up the memory of their irregular and disloyal conduct by *pictures, prints or otherwise*, may be said to injure the Prince and his Administration by their bad example to his subjects; and if they will allow themselves

selves to consider matters in a calm serious manner, can scarce fail to see that they bring the greatest reproach upon themselves: For who can justify carousing and drinking of disloyal healths in the isle of *Wight*, or any where else, by men of eminent stations, that have been sworn to their *prince* and renounced the *pretender*; or erecting a monument of disloyal and bad behaviour in any public hall?

It looks as if the evil spirit had blinded them and made them expose themselves. *He that walketh uprightly, walketh surely*, says *Solomon* an inspired writer. All persons should consider what behaviour they would expect from their subjects and servants, if they themselves were rulers and governors: For it is a rule always to be followed, *All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do you even so to them*: That is, *be the same in your thoughts, words, and actions as ye would in reason expect and have them be to you if in their circumstances*: And do not do that to others which you would not have done to yourselves. The text in the gospel (*Matt. vii. 12.*) adds: *This is the law and the prophets*, that is, *this is the sum of the Old Testament concerning our duty to our neighbours*. When a child comes to the years of understanding, it seems not improper to use the following argument, *If you were a father yourself, what regard and behaviour would you expect from your child?*

Princes and *parents* ought to be very careful and watchful over their own conduct, that they may give a good example to all about them: And where *example* keeps pace with *authority*, *magistrates* seldom fail to be honoured and obeyed. *Magistrates* and *parents* ought to be exemplary in every part of their conduct; for subjects and children have eyes to observe their behaviour in the closet, the family, and the church: An irregular unjustifiable conduct not only brings guilt upon themselves, but involves others in guilt by occasioning them to take the same liberties and to follow their example. Every man ought to examine his own conscience about his thoughts, words, and actions. Self-examination or self-reflection is a most necessary duty, and tends to happiness both in a civil and religious respect.

Magistrates in a particular manner ought to be *exemplary*, and if they be *vicious* they are not fit for that office. It is a sign of the great corruption and degeneracy of this age, that so many *magistrates* could be named who are guilty of the crimes they ought to punish in others. It is shocking in any sober person to hear a *magistrate* swear, or to see him guilty of *sabbath-breaking* and other crimes. Travelling on the LORD'S
day

day was never more practised than at present, which is greatly to be lamented : For whoever neglects the sabbath is in the way to lose all sense and relish of religion ; and it may be said that they who do not observe the *sabbath* upon earth are not in the way to an everlasting *sabbath* in heaven. Magistrates ought to attend public worship, and to behave in a decent exemplary manner. To laugh or to talk during the time of worship is a very bad example, and unbecoming the honour due to the great GOD whom they profess to worship : And thereby they greatly expose themselves to his displeasure. The fourth commandment is directed in a particular manner to masters of families, who are in some measure accountable for the behaviour of *their sons and daughters, and servants and all within their gates.*

A hundred years ago it was the custom for proper officers to stand at all the avenues of the city on the LORD's day, and to stop all persons from going into the country who could not give a satisfactory account of the necessity of doing so.

A *reformation* is hardly to be expected till magistrates and men in power shew some sense of religion, and do truly regard those that are religious, and behave with some real tokens of displeasure towards the wicked and profane. Were *religion* a *step* to *preferment*, and *irreligion* a *bar* to it, it would tend to make the *nobles* and others behave in a regular and religious manner. If a good example were given by superiors, there would then be hopes of a real *reformation* of the *people* ; for it would then be reputed unmannerly as well as unchristian to behave irreligiously either in their houses or in their presence.

The prince in some countries has not such opportunities of observing the conduct and behaviour of *his people* as a subject may have, and on this and many other accounts a *Corrector of the People* might be an officer of great use, provided he was a faithful man and of inviolable integrity, and acted with meekness and prudence. If the *people* were convinced that such an officer acted from *right principles*, namely, for the *honour and glory of GOD* and for *their real good*, there would be a *general submission*, and by the help of GOD a *speedy and thorough reformation.*

The degeneracy and corruption of the nation is so evident to all who have any sense of religion or fear of GOD in their hearts, that it seems to be the duty of all sincere Christians who have any true zeal for the honour of GOD, the advancement of the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer, and a real regard for their own immortal souls and the souls of others, to mourn for *their own sins* and also for the *sins of the people,*
and

and earnestly pray to GOD for a *reformation*, and vigorously to use all means for bringing it about. But the *Corrector* begs leave to say, that the cold and shy behaviour he hath hitherto met with from men of exalted stations, seems to discover that they do not greatly lay this matter to heart, or at least are not zealously concerned for entring upon effectual measures to stem the present torrent of impiety and immorality, and to revive religion that is more neglected in this nation than in any protestant nation abroad: A *German* a merchant in the city, who has travelled in *Italy*, *Spain* and other countries, lately said to the *Corrector*, that the people are allowed to do any thing in this nation except to go on the highway, which is not the case abroad; and he thinks that it is occasioned by liberty being abused.

The doctrine of consequences is very little considered at this day, a stupid unthinking temper having seized the greatest part. Sometimes *Queries* have been a means to awaken unthinking persons, their consciences having been alarmed by them.

Query. Ought not religion to be our greatest concern? And is there not a want of a sense of religion among the greatest part of the nation? Do not *swearing*, *sabbath-breaking*, and *uncleaness* prevail greatly? Is there not a general ignorance of the *principles of religion* to that degree that many know not what *sin* is, and are quite ignorant of the evil and danger of it and of the necessity of a *Saviour* and *Redeemer*? Is it not a bad sign to observe that many families have not so much as that matchless book the BIBLE, in which is revealed the way to eternal life?

Query. Whether do we deserve the name of a *pious* or *impious* nation? Is there not ground to say, that our *sins* are like the *sins* of *Sodom* and *Gomorrhah* in several respects? If we continue obstinate and unreformed, do we not deserve to be alarmed like the city of *Nineveh*, or have earthquakes and other judgments inflicted upon us?

Query. Hath not GOD wrought many deliverances for *Britain* and *Ireland*, and often disappointed the designs of the grand disturber of *Europe* for bringing us under the yoke of *popery* and *tyranny*? How many great and wonderful deliverances hath divine Providence wrought for us about the *reformation* and since that time? Not to go farther back than the remarkable and wonderful *revolution* in 1688, when GOD sent the great and glorious King *William* to preserve our *religion* and *liberties*. One turn of the *wheels* of *Providence* might have brought us into unavoidable ruin. How often since that time hath GOD, by his *secret Power* and *Providence* and by such

ways the world knows not of or does not take notice of, rescued us from the plots and contrivances of our enemies? Hath not a gracious GOD said, as it were, concerning the enemy, *Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther; and here shall thy proud waves be stay'd?*

When the nation was in bad hands both as to ministers and representatives in parliament in the end of Queen Anne's reign, how wonderfully did GOD appear by calling the Queen out of this world, and bringing his late most gracious Majesty to the throne, the *Protestant Succession* then taking place in a peaceable and irresistible manner on the memorable *first of August 1714?*

The *puritans* or *protestant dissenters*, who were always zealously affected to the illustrious house of *Hanover*, were then greatly distressed: The *schism-bill* was to have taken place the *first of August*, the very day of Queen Anne's death, by which the *puritans* were to be deprived of the liberty to teach their own children or to keep any schools. They gave themselves to prayer, and were much concerned that they might be directed by GOD what to do in so great a difficulty, whether to teach or to forbear, and for that end had several meetings of prayer in their places of worship. At a meeting for prayer for that purpose in *Girdlers-hall* near *London-wall*, a baker set down his basket and stopped a little, and taking up his basket and departing, he says to a person he met, *These Presbyterians will pray the Queen dead.*

The reign of his late majesty King George the first was disturbed by a rebellion in *Scotland* in 1715, contrived and headed by a discontented discarded minister, which makes it evident that many of the heads of the *jacobites* act from selfish principles. How signal were the appearances of *Providence* in that rebellion at the battle of *Dunblain* in *Scotland* and at *Preston* in *England* the very same day?

Our enemies have been restless in their plots and contrivances, as appears from the landing of a body of *Spaniards* at *Glenshiels* in 1719, which were presently defeated; and the rebellious conduct of *Atterbury* the bishop of *Rocheſter* and counsellor *Layr* the lawyer, and also from the designed and actual embarkations of our old enemies the *French* in 1744. But *Providence* hath always blasted their attempts, the winds and the waves fighting then for us.

How wonderfully did GOD appear for us, tho' very unworthy, in the late war against the *Spaniards* and *French*? The *Corrector* is humbly of opinion that the debates in an honourable house *March 1, 1739*, about receiving the articles

cles of the convention at *Pardo* were carried on with great heat and passion by the *opposition* from one o'clock to ten o'clock. The *Corrector* being present in the house observed their conduct, and has often said that those in the *opposition* acted like cross ill-humoured children, and that his majesty's ministers endeavoured to quiet and please them. But tho' the nation should sink, a *war* was violently resolved upon by those of the *opposition*, with a view to involve the administration, and to pave the way for removing Sir *Robert Walpole* the first minister. He was a man of great capacity and worth, the *Corrector* being of opinion that the greatest but very material qualification he wanted was a sense of religion: And it is not to be denied but the prince and his ministers ought to make religion the greatest concern, to protect and promote it by their example and influence; for the *coronation oath* binds the chief magistrate to this duty. Our *christian governors* are not only obliged to protect us from the tyrannical powers of *France* and *Spain*, but to be a terror to *sinful wicked men and encouragers of them that do well*; and to study all methods by example and influence to make their people concerned about their souls and eternal salvation. One way would be to make religion a step to preferment, and irreligion a bar to it.

Men of all ranks and degrees must be accountable to *God* for their actions, therefore all ought to be careful to act from right principles, motives and ends; for it is a saying, *Bonum ex integra causa, sed malum ex quolibet defectu*: That is, *Every good circumstance is necessary to make a good action, but an action may be denominated evil from one single defect*. It hath been often said that the discontented party forced the administration into the *Spanish* war, which ought not to have been complied with, for it is a question whether there was a just cause or foundation for it. Things unjustifiable were probably done by both sides, and differences of that sort ought to have been compromised: He is not reputed a wise man that will spend at law *ten thousand pounds* to recover a *hundred*. How many millions were laid out for *ninety three thousand pounds*? For the *Spaniards* refused to pay that sum, which was said to be one great cause of the war. The *Spanish* war brought on the *French* war, and a formidable rebellion followed, which put the nation in a great consternation. *If God had not been on our side*, how soon could the *wheels of Providence* have been turned against us, and brought us to utter ruin and subjection to the *Pope* and *France*, and have established idolatry and the errors of popery in the nation? One consequence of which would have been arbitrary power and great slavery.

How were many in the nation alarmed and affected with two earthquakes in 1750, chiefly felt in and near the great metropolis? The reverend and learned bishop of *London* published on that occasion an excellent letter to shew the great wickedness of the people, and seriously exhorted them to repentance and reformation. The people were somewhat affected, and the churches were for a while resorted to; but alas! their goodness was *as the early dew and morning cloud that soon passeth away*. We have reason to be more afraid of the sins of the people than of earthquakes or of the forces of *France* and *Spain*.

From what hath been said it is evident that *a speedy and thorow reformation* is necessary, that we may be delivered from the just judgments of God that will some time or other fall upon a sinful people. All degrees of persons ought to think seriously, and to rouse themselves out of that general stupidity that hath seized the minds of the people about spiritual and eternal concerns. God can use any instruments he pleases to bring about the desired and necessary *reformation*: And when the sovereign and great God has any eminent work or service to do, *he either chooses fit instruments or makes them so*. The *Corrector* is always of opinion that his afflictions are an introduction and preparation to some great and good things designed by *divine Providence* for him, and that God will signally *be with him, bless him, and make him a Joseph and an useful prosperous man*.

We are on many accounts distinguished in this island by the blessings of *Providence*; but liberty and other privileges are greatly abused, and the laws are not put in execution against notorious transgressors.

The happiness of the *Prince* and *People* greatly depends upon the due execution of the laws, for it is a great evil and an unhappiness to allow wicked men and children to do what their corrupt inclinations lead them to: This may occasion them to fall as it were into the fire, and to destroy themselves. There are too many instances of the wickedness of the times, and it has lately discovered itself in abominable perjuries, particularly in the affair of *Elisabeth Canning*, who is supposed to have been greatly injured by being robbed and almost starved to death; and then to the reproach of the nation she has been transported.

WE now proceed to some *Law-adventures* relating to *Alexander the Corrector*. In the *second part* of his *Adventures* there is an history of a monstrous battle or cause in *Westminster-hall* where

where a verdict was weakly given by the jury and as weakly received by the judge, for it was contrary to an *express statute*. The true cause of the *Corrector's* not having a verdict against the criminals or defendents is justly to be ascribed to the unfaithfulness of his *generals* or *barristers* who deserted the plaintiff, and never so much as opened his action against the defendents, nor mentioned whether he laid his damages for *ten pounds* or *ten thousand pounds*, nor read one line of their brief, which was a *new-fashioned way* of trying causes.

Wednesday, May 1, 1754, the *Corrector* being fully convinced that he was *exceedingly injured* by the verdict, resolved to apply to the court of *King's Bench* for a *new trial*; and this being the first day of term he went to *Westminster-hall*, and applied to the chief conspirator Mr. *Hume*, who was so unhappy as not to be willing to make an atonement for his criminal desertion of his client, but refused to have any thing to do with the *Corrector*. He called in a day or two on Sir *Richard L'loyd*, and he desiring the *Corrector* to speak to Mr. *Hume*, the *Corrector* replied and spoke truth, as he always desires to do, and told Sir *Richard* that Mr. *Hume* refused to do any thing in the matter: And then Sir *Richard* also refused to serve the *Corrector*. The *Corrector* applied to several *barristers*, particularly to Mr. *Davey* and Mr. *Lawson*, and desired them to move for a new trial, but they would not do it, because Mr. *Hume* had been the *Corrector's* counsel.

May 4, the *Corrector* being persuaded that there was no law against a man's pleading his own cause went this day to *Westminster-hall*, and made a motion in the court of *King's Bench* for setting aside the verdict of the defendents, *February 20, 1754*, in which cause the *Corrector* was the plaintiff. He told the court that though it was not customary, there was no law against a person's pleading his own cause. But he was not indulged a hearing. There were but two judges on the bench, *Dionysius* before whom the cause had been tried was the mouth of the court; and Sir *Michael* was the other judge, a man of good judgment and great good-nature. The *Corrector* left a paper containing strong reasons in his favour, and a note in writing for Mr. *Hume*, declaring his great love to peace, and therefore offering him this opportunity of reconciliation if he would move or get any other counsel to move (the *Corrector* to pay the fee) for a *new-trial*; but this noted *barrister* declared that he would have nothing to say to the *Corrector*. The *Corrector* said that he would represent the affair to his Majesty the supreme judge of all the courts

in *Westminster-hall*, the judges being only deputies. King *Alfred* administered justice personally, and not a hundred and fifty years ago the King himself came to the *King's Bench* in *Westminster-hall*. The *Corrector* took leave of the two judges in a respectful manner.

Perhaps some persons may think that *Alexander* did not pay his *generals* well; therefore he begs leave to mention their pay. Mr. *Hume* and Sir *Richard* were his retained counsel the first of *November* 1753, upon the writs being taken out against the defendents; for the cause being important *Alexander* secured two *generals* or *barristers* that were in esteem by a golden *English* piece which is the common retaining fee; and upon the delivery of the brief a few days before the trial each of them had four pieces. Mr. *Nairs* a younger *barrister*, who was pitched upon to open the action, which was never done, had three pieces. The *Corrector* was not for starving the cause, and gave very handsom fees; because the cause was of great importance to him, and he supposed it would have lasted a whole day as his cause in the court of *Common-pleas* did in *July* 1739. But Mr. *Hume* allowed it to come to an end in two hours time; and if the *Corrector* had not been present it had probably been over in one hour.

The *Corrector* is sincerely inclined to do justice to every man, and therefore acquaints his readers that at the end of the trial Mr. *Hume* was pleased to return his fee of four pieces to the plaintiff's attorney: But was Mr. *Hume's* returning his fee an adequate satisfaction to his criminal desertion? If a soldier deserts his *captain-general*, he is ordered to be shot: What punishment shall be inflicted on a *barrister* for the desertion of an exceedingly injured plaintiff?

It is the opinion of the *Corrector* that Mr. *Hume* in one thing distinguished himself from the men of the law, it being a rare thing for *barristers* to part with any money once received whether they earn it or not; for the *Corrector* had a cause in the *King's Bench* against *Wightman* in 1739, and his attorney being frightened by the chief benchman of the *common-pleas* in a cause against *Monro*, &c. put off the cause against *Wightman* without the knowledge or consent of the *Corrector*. Sir *John Strange*, Mr. *Hollings*, and Mr. *Dennison*, now a benchman, were his *barristers*: The first two had three golden pieces, and the last had two. But tho' the cause was never tried, no money has ever been returned to the *Corrector*. If any should say that the *Corrector* speaks too freely about men in exalted stations: He answers, *that respect is due to them: But self-defence is his right*. If the *Corrector* should be informed

formed and convinced of any mistakes in the facts, he will make Mr. *Hume* or any others all reasonable acknowledgments; for he is of a disposition to be ready to beg pardon for the least injury done to his neighbour, and not to act like the *Blind-Bench* and his adversaries, who have endeavoured to cover one crime with many greater crimes.

We are distinguished in this island for *liberty*, which is often very hurtful to ignorant and unthinking men. There are many things that want to be corrected, and among other things the exorbitant charges that attend the law. If *Providence* had not placed the *Corrector* in circumstances to vindicate himself, he must have submitted to the loss of character and all other injuries. The *Corrector* has often thought with amazement of the great fees that were said to be given to barristers at the summer assizes in *Sussex* in 1753, in a cause about the returning officer. As if the *black-gowns* could make a thing *to be or not to be*, which is contrary to the philosophy taught in the universities, namely, *Impossibile est idem simul esse & non esse: It is impossible that the same thing should be and not be at the same time.*

It would be unnecessary as well as tedious to repeat what is said in the *first and second part* of the *Adventures*, therefore those that desire to see the whole case must read the former two pamphlets, which are interspersed with religious reflections, and are thought to be entertaining; for it was said by one of the greatest critics of the age, that the *pamphlets are extremely well writ.*

Friday, May 24, the *Corrector* went about noon to *Westminster-hall* in order to make a motion for a *new trial*, being resolved to insist upon his right of being heard, which had been denied him by *Dionysius*. There was a full bench, Sir *Dudley* the chief bench, Sir *Martin*, Sir *Michael* and *Dionysius*. After he had been some time in court he considered that his cause was of an extraordinary nature, and that the judges, except *Dionysius*, might be pretty much strangers to his case, he therefore put up an ejaculatory prayer to God for direction, and soon determined to put off his motion till next day, the term not ending till *Monday* following.

The *Corrector* however continued in court till it broke up, and in the evening went to wait on the judges in *Sergeants-inn* in *Chancery-lane*, and delivered a copy of both parts of his *Adventures* to Sir *Martin* and to Sir *Michael*. The *Corrector* told Sir *Martin* that he begged justice that the court might not expose themselves. He called at *Dionysius's* chambers, but he was invisible to the *Corrector*, and therefore he left a
copy

copy for him with his clerk. He went to the chief *Bencher's* house, and delivered him a copy of his *Adventures*.

The *Corrector* afterwards went to the *Rolls-coffee-house* in *Chancery-lane*, and Mr. *Creser* his attorney being there he told him of his resolution to make a motion to-morrow for a *new trial*: But Mr. *Creser* had been so frightened by judge *Dennison* and *Norton* the barrister that he discouraged the *Corrector* from making the motion. The *Corrector* was satisfied in his own mind that he was acting right in this affair, and went to give notice in writing to *Goodwin* the defendants attorney of a motion being to be made next day: For the *Corrector* writ *notices* himself, served them, and made motions in court; and thus he acted the part of an attorney, an attorney's clerk, and of a counsellor.

Saturday, May 25, the *Corrector* came about noon to *Westminster-hall* and sat in court till about three o'clock, and then begged leave to make a motion. Sir *Martin* and *Dionysius* were the two judges on the bench. Sir *Martin* being the oldest judge was the mouth of the court, and said to the *Corrector*, *Why don't your counsel make the motion?* he replied, *that his counsel had refused to do it.* Soon after the *Corrector* spoke to this purpose: *I humbly conceive that I have a right to be heard; for tho' it is not customary, yet there is no law against a person's pleading his own cause.* Sir *Martin* replied, *After the counsel had made their motions, the Corrector should be heard.* The *Corrector* was satisfied with that answer, and said to a student of law, that the judge was to regard him as the youngest counsel, and to hear him last.

The *Corrector* waited till all the barristers had made their motions, and then courageously moved for a new trial. But Sir *Martin* did not incline to fulfil his promise, and said that *it was too late in the day*: The *Corrector* said to him again and again, *I plead your promise.* *Dionysius* left the bench and made off, for it may be supposed he was not fond to hear his own conduct inquired into. Then Sir *Martin* said that *he was left alone*, and desired the *Corrector* to move in a full court. But the *Corrector* is a person who religiously regards his promises, and wants others to do so; therefore he insisted on being heard, and said, *You are a good judge, and no other is necessary.* The *Corrector* began to make his motion, but the judge ran out of the court. It is surprising that this *Upper Bench* should be so much afraid of the *Corrector*. The *Corrector* desires to love and fear God, and having a good conscience he fears no man, neither prince nor people. Promises are to be cautiously made and carefully kept, especially if made on the bench:
But

But this gentleman seems to be endued with great abilities and much good-nature, and is so useful upon the bench that the *Corrector* is ready to give him absolution for this offence.

Monday, May 27, the last day of term, the *Corrector* came into court about noon with a fixed resolution to make his motion, and to insist courageously upon his right to do it if the judges should oppose it.

The *Corrector* waited long in court, and about four o'clock Sir *Dudley* the chief-bencher and Sir *Martin* being on the bench (the other two were gone to dinner) he was told by a young student that now was the proper time to move; for he had the hearts of the young students round him. The *Corrector* soon embraced the opportunity, and said, *I beg leave, my lord, to make a motion, Mr. Justice Wright having promised me that liberty, and I humbly conceive that a promise from the bench is particularly inviolable.*

Then the *Corrector* proceeded with courage and resolution, and said that he was plaintiff in a cause against *Wild* and three other defendants, and that a verdict had been very unjustly given for the defendants, whereby the plaintiff was *exceedingly injured*. The *Corrector* added, that he had clenched his action against the defendants in such a manner that, if justice had been done, he could not have failed of success; for upon supposition that the plaintiff had not been of a sound mind, the defendants could not justify their illegal conduct as appears by an act of the twelfth of *Queen Anne*: By that act justices of peace and officers are only impowered to confine lunatics.

The *Corrector* said to the two judges that, if he was so wicked as to bring a groundless action for damages of *ten thousand pounds* against four persons, they ought to send him to prison. But he was without doubt exceedingly injured, and he proposed some questions to the court, namely, *What could be the reason of denying justice to the Corrector? Was it because he was a truly loyal subject to his majesty king George? Or because GOD in his gracious Providence had honoured him to bless the world with a Concordance of the Bible one of the most useful books that had been published in his Majesty's reign? Or was it because he had inviolably maintained his integrity, and had endeavoured to injure no man?*

Norton a barrister for the defendants said that Mr. *Hume* and Sir *Richard L'loyd* had been the plaintiff's counsel, and a third person (namely Mr. *Nairs*) who were sufficient counsel, and would take care that justice was done to the plaintiff.

But this was not to the purpose, for the *Corrector* did not call in question their sufficiency, but accused them of infidelity and dishonesty in deserting their client. *Norton* was soon silenced, tho' he be commonly very noisy. He was so audacious, *February 20*, the day the verdict was given, that he wanted the judge to punish the plaintiff's attorney. The *Corrector* is satisfied that this barrister has got a good assurance, and was told that he is reckoned to be *homo impudentissimus*, and was kicked or taken by the nose for his audacious behaviour at the late election for representatives of parliament at *Appleby*, where *Norton* wanted to be elected, but had not success.

The *Corrector* said in court that Providence had favoured him with a liberal education, and that if he had a good cause and a good conscience, he would argue the matter with any person on the bench or at the bar in *Westminster-hall*. The reasons for a new trial were very strong and unanswerable.

First reason, Because the verdict was against a STATUTE of the twelfth of Queen ANNE: And no verdict against a STATUTE ought to be received.

Second reason, Because in several respects it may be said not to have been a proper trial, as was the opinion of a gentleman of great experience in the law. How could it be a proper trial when the *action* was not opened, nor one line of the brief read? It was not so much as mentioned by the plaintiff's barristers whether the action was for *ten pounds or ten thousand pounds*. O monstrous! was ever such a thing heard of in *Westminster-hall*?

Third reason, Some of the plaintiff's witnesses were not called upon, and those called upon were examined in a faint manner. One of the witnesses will affirm that she was not a quarter part examined. The plaintiff said *February 20* in court, that he could examine the witnesses ten times better himself.

The *Corrector* was favoured by Sir *Dudley* the chief benchman with a long hearing, and he thanked Sir *Dudley* for that liberty. But the chief benchman did not pretend to give an answer to these reasons, but contrary to his usual custom barely said: *I have heard your reasons and don't think them sufficient to grant a new trial.* Then the *Corrector* immediately with a loud voice said; I appeal to the *King in Council*, or to the *House of Lords*.

The *Corrector* hath often told his opinion, that if he should have affirmed that *two and three made five* in relation to this affair, they would be apt to declare that it made six. This bench may perhaps be said to resemble the *Court-Marshals* in the late war, who were apt to acquit *Cope* and others of
all

all accusations, having a propensity to excuse one another, lest it should come to their own turn to stand at the bar.

Query. Might not certain judges on some occasions, if they would speak the language of their hearts, make use of the following expressions?

We the benchers in a court called the high court of justice, considering or rather not considering the cause betwixt A. B. plaintiff and Y. Z. and other defendents, being influenced by powerful and by absurd motives, decree and determine at this present time out of a peculiar regard to some persons, that two and three shall not make five but six. Whatever may be said by mathematicians against this problem or operation, it is the judgment of our cloudy heads, and the will and pleasure of our corrupt hearts, that it shall be so; and that this our arbitrary and blundering decree shall be put in execution, as the just decrees of this court are wont to be.

Upon the supposition of such an unaccountable decree it is not to be imagined that the *Royal Society* or *Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris* would record it in their transactions or memoirs as worthy of a præmium or reward.

The *Corrector* endeavours to do justice at all times and to injure no man; and he cheerfully acknowledges that when he was present in the court of King's-bench, he was much pleased to observe the abilities and integrity of Sir *Dudley* the chief bencher: But his conduct is therefore the more unaccountable in not regarding such *strong reasons* for a new trial. The *Corrector* had a sort of desire to speak a second time: But it was said that he had behaved extremely well, and he was willing to be distinguished for meekness, rather than to affront the judges by any severe reflexions upon them. He has made speeches in the *Common-bench* and the *King's-bench*; the question is, whether *Providence* may not give him in a short time an opportunity to speak in *St. Stephen's chapel* according to the prophecies about him? He went afterwards up to the bench and sat with great composure next to Sir *Martin*, and calmly told him that he was surpris'd at the issue of his motion.

There is a great *mystery in Providence*, and sometimes men are left to their own blind devices, for we are too apt not to maintain a sense of our dependence upon GOD for counsel and direction: And in the opinion of the *Corrector* a blindness and infatuation attend those that act against him, their conduct appearing to be a *series of errors*. It cannot be denied but the *Corrector* behaved like a *Counsellor* in his three appearances in the *King's-bench*. An attorney said that he

heard that he came off with great honour, and behaved very coolly, and that it was pity he had not had a *black-gown* on. But let others judge whether his arguments were duly regarded or not. All the *benchers* and *barristers* cannot answer them, till they make out that *two and three make six*. The *Corrector* commits his ways and concerns to GOD, and doubts not but he will bring them to such an issue as may be glorious to his own great name and for the real good of the *Corrector*.

THE CORRECTOR, being a lover of meekness and peace, is heartily tired with *Law-adventures*; for he thinks that *law* is a sort of *war*, that is never to be entered upon without a real necessity: And therefore the *Corrector* supposes that his readers, whether ladies or gentlemen, will rather choose to be entertained with some *Love-adventures*, and if they be a little extraordinary it is to be remembered that it is generally said the *Corrector* is an *extraordinary man*.

Mr. *White* was in an extraordinary way directed to make his humble addresses to Mrs. *Whitaker* a Lady of an extraordinary character as well as of extraordinary opulent circumstances; so that some will be apt to say that his being a candidate for this Lady was as extraordinary a step as the *Corrector's* being a candidate for a representative in *parliament* for the city: But the *Corrector* trusts that he is under the direction of a gracious *Providence*, and he set out with that dependence as will fully appear from his letters to the dear Lady.

This Lady is of an excellent character, being a person of a good understanding, of good principles, and of an amiable temper, with a liberal education and acceptable person: And what adds a lustre to all these qualities, she is celebrated for true religion and real piety which is the greatest beauty in a human character. The Lady has not as yet appeared to be very favourable to her lover, and this was to be expected on account of her exalted situation in life, and also from having some unkind visitors who had not courage to contradict reports, which they knew to be false, of the *Corrector*. But if divine *Providence* hath predestinated this valuable and excellent Lady to be his prudent wife as a blessing from the LORD, he knows that all impediments and difficulties will be removed in GOD's own time.

This amiable and pious Lady is the only surviving branch of an excellent stock, and she follows the steps of her pious parents in attending the public ordinances and means of grace, in love to all good christians, in supporting the Gospel and relieving the necessitous.

The

The Lady's excellent Father was the chief magistrate of the great *metropolis* in the end of the reign of the great King *William*, when his hearty *zeal* for the *protestant interest* exerted itself in an uncommon degree. He had the courage at that time to propose an address from the common council to our *glorious deliverer* to signify their resolution and readiness to stand by his *Majesty* in opposition to *France* and the pretender, whose cause the *French* monarch had then espoused in an open and audacious manner. This gentleman by his great pains and prudence surmounted all the embarrassments that the adversaries of this affair threw in the way. This seasonable address animated the affairs of the King, and gave new life to the interest both at home and abroad. In the end of *Queen Anne's* reign, on account of the passing of a law very severe to the Puritans, this excellent person was resolving to quit all his stations of public usefulness; but by the pressing instances of several persons of distinction and particularly by the repeated applications of the resident of *Brunswick*, who represented how far the interest of his master might depend upon his continuance in his post, he was prevailed on to continue in his office.

The following letter was writ by Mr. *White* to a Lady that was supposed to be Mrs. *Whitaker's* acquaintance: But it occasioned a mistake, for she knew a Lady of the real name of *Whitaker*; which is only the emblematical name of the Lady addressed to by Mr. *White*.

To Mrs. BR——RY.

“ *Madam,*

“ I Desire to look up to GOD from time to time for direction
 “ how to think and act about this wonderful affair, in
 “ relation to Mrs. *Whitaker* that valuable Lady of your ac-
 “ quaintance. It is incumbent on me to mind present duty
 “ and to leave all events to GOD; for I aim to learn in
 “ every state therewith to be content; but if GOD designs
 “ to make me more and more a *favourite of his Providence*,
 “ I ought chearfully and thankfully to receive the blessings
 “ Heaven is pleased to bestow upon me. If it comes to pass
 “ it will be evidently *the doing of the LORD and wondrous in*
 “ *our eyes*: Then *Alexander* would think it his duty to study
 “ at all times to promote the Lady's temporal, spiritual and
 “ eternal happiness; and not only to look upon the dear Lady
 “ as his nearest relation, but also as his greatest *Benefactress*;
 “ for his good wishes would always attend her when absent, and
 “ joy and gratitude would fill his heart in her presence. I hope
 that

“ that it will appear to be *GOD’s choice*, and then his blessing
 “ may be expected signally to attend the alliance, which will
 “ greatly sweeten the relation, and make it exceeding happy
 “ and comfortable.

“ Our blessed Lord *Jesus* espouses sinners to himself who
 “ are objects very unworthy of his favour and grace, which
 “ is indeed wonderful love: And may it not be a pleasant
 “ thought to the dear Lady, who, I trust, is a child of *GOD*,
 “ and has been brought into his family by grace and adoption,
 “ to shew a wonderful condescension to one whom *GOD*
 “ designs to honour in his *Providence* by making him emi-
 “ nently useful in his day and generation? And especially
 “ seeing by this gracious step the Lady may be honoured to
 “ pave the way to the *Divine Decree’s* being brought forth
 “ by him who hath all things under his control, and is the
 “ *GOD* of the whole earth.

“ If I was to have the honour and happiness of being in
 “ conversation with the dear and excellent Lady, I could ac-
 “ quaint her with some surprising discoveries or prophecies
 “ about this grand affair many years ago; but whether these
 “ may be called *visions, revelations* or *impressions*, I shall not
 “ at present determine. And I doubt not, if the precious
 “ Lady be *predestinated* for my dearest companion, and
 “ designed by *GOD* as a *gift* to me, I shall be favoured with
 “ that great blessing in *GOD’s time, which is always the*
 “ *best time.*

“ I humbly beg the favour of your kind assistance and
 “ friendship, and to present my Love to the dear Lady in the
 “ most proper and most powerful manner; and I beg leave
 “ to add, that I am apt to think, if your conscience direct
 “ you to favour *Alexander*, your agreeable and kind manner
 “ of proposing the above arguments will make great impres-
 “ sions upon the generous and compassionate Lady, and per-
 “ haps you may hear the dear Lady make a speech to the
 “ following purpose.

“ *Madam, There are some things that seem to discover that*
 “ *God has been with Alexander in all his afflictions, for it is*
 “ *very probable that he has been brought into a state of humilia-*
 “ *tion to prepare him for a state of exaltation, which is often*
 “ *the method of divine Providence. It is the opinion of some*
 “ *that he is a JOSEPH, and that GOD will be with him and*
 “ *bless him, and make him a prosperous man; therefore it*
 “ *seems to be my duty to subscribe to Providence, and to consent*
 “ *cheerfully to accept of the Person pointed out to me in so won-*
 “ *derful a manner; for my life and all my mercies are from*
 “ *GOD*

“ GOD my great benefactor, and he can abundantly recompense
 “ me in his Providence and Grace for my generous compassion to
 “ his servant Alexander, whom he can raise up, and, after the
 “ clouds are dispelled, make him shine as the light at noon-day.

“ Alexander desires a heart resigned to the will of GOD,
 “ and is sensible that so great a blessing ought to be received
 “ with the highest accents of gratitude and praise: But if
 “ GOD do not purpose to bestow so distinguishing a favour
 “ upon Alexander, he ought to be content to want what GOD
 “ is not pleased to give. It is hoped that Alexander’s charac-
 “ ter for integrity is unquestionable; for his faithful pastor
 “ Dr. Guyse and a member of the church under his pastoral
 “ care, were speaking of Alexander about a fortnight ago;
 “ and the doctor said of him, *that he had great faith*: And
 “ the other said, *that he was an Israelite without guile*. Tho’
 “ Alexander does not claim this great character, yet it shews
 “ what is the opinion of his friends about him: It may be
 “ said that he would not deliberately write a falsehood to
 “ obtain the greatest blessing, even the dear and excellent
 “ Lady herself; for that would be the way to have her with-
 “ out GOD’s blessing.

“ Hoping that you will be an important friend, which
 “ will be a good action, and the greatest obligation to
 “ him who is respectfully,

At the Crown near the Flying-
 Horse in Upper-Moorfields,
 October 1, 1753.

Madam,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
 A. C.

To Mrs. WHITAKER.

“ Madam,

“ THE letter to Mrs. Br—ry on the preceding pages
 “ is most humbly submitted to your generous and
 “ compassionate consideration. It was sent to a Lady
 “ who was supposed to be acquainted with the precious Lady
 “ that Alexander waits for and expects as a gift from heaven:
 “ And being very cautious about mentioning the dear
 “ Lady’s name, he used the emblematical name of *Whitaker*.
 “ Alexander has now ground to believe that the Lady of his
 “ acquaintance only knew one of the real name of *Whitaker*,
 “ therefore he is intirely disappointed of the vote and in-
 “ terest of his friend: But he is apt to believe that if this
 “ wonderful affair take place it may be said, *Not unto any*
 “ *creature, O LORD, but unto thy name give glory, for thy*
 “ *mercy and thy truth’s sake. I commit my way to the LORD,*
 “ *and trust in him, for he will bring it to pass.*

I to

*I to my GOD my ways commit,
And chearful wait his will ;
Thy hand, which guides my doubtful feet,
Shall my desires fulfil.*

“ I doubt not but you often apply to the throne of grace thro’ JESUS CHRIST, and I beg that you may remember this affair at such seasons. *May GOD be our GOD and guide for ever and ever. Amen.*

“ I am most respectfully and most affectionately,

Madam,

At the Dial near the Flying-Horse in Upper-Moorfields,
December 6, 1753.

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
A. C.

The following letter was sent to Mrs. Whitaker at the same time with the two preceding.

To MRS. WHITAKER.

“ *Madam,*

“ **T**HE subject of the inclosed is a great and valuable Lady, who is in a situation that may be said to be far above the hopes and expectations of *Alexander*, and therefore it is no great wonder that he had not resolution to write about this grand affair since the first of *October* the date of the inclosed. But he has strong impressions upon his mind, which with other things do mightily convince him, that the great and sovereign disposer of all persons and things purposes in his gracious, wise and wonderful *Providence* to bestow so great a gift upon *Alexander*; therefore he thinks it incumbent on him to use the means, and to leave all events to GOD, constantly looking up to him for direction in all his steps, particularly in this grand affair. *Alexander* is fully persuaded that, if the most excellent Lady be predestinated for him, he shall certainly be favoured with this great blessing in GOD’s own time which is *always the best time*. The decree, it is supposed, will in a short time *break forth*, and it will appear that a kind *Providence* hath kept in store a certain precious Lady for *Alexander*; and no doubt the Lady herself will in due time say, *that GOD’s choice is the best choice*.

“ There is a prophesy about *Alexander* by a minister of the Gospel, which hath been printed near fifteen years ago, in the journal of *Alexander’s* sufferings at *Bethnal-green*, and is as follows :

“ *That Alexander would be a great man, and make a great figure at court, and that his afflictions are designed by Providence to be an introduction to his future advancement, and*
“ *several*

“ several things to this purpose, and particularly this reveal-
 “ rend gentleman said, *that Alexander was a JOSEPH*, mean-
 “ ing *that GOD would be with him, bless him, and make him*
 “ *a prosperous man after his troubles.* Alexander replied, *that*
 “ *he was willing to be as humble or as exalted as GOD pleased.*

“ If the great GOD is pleased to shower down blessings upon
 “ us we are thankfully to receive them: *Alexander* believes
 “ that GOD will not suffer him to take any sinister methods
 “ for the things of this world, he desiring principally to
 “ pray and wait for a spiritual and eternal salvation through
 “ *Jesus Christ.* May the dear Lady be eminently blessed
 “ with this *salvation.*

“ I humbly beg the favour, that the pious and excellent
 “ Lady may be pleased most seriously to think about this af-
 “ fair. I pray that GOD may guide and counsel her, and
 “ direct her thoughts, words and actions; and may multiply
 “ grace, mercy and peace upon her thro’ *Jesus Christ.* Amen.

“ Mean time I beg leave to add that I am most respect-
 “ fully and most affectionately,

Madam,

At the *Dial* near the *Flying-*
Horse in *Upper-Moorfields*,
 December 6, 1753.

Your most obedient and most humble servant,
 A. C.

To Mrs. WHITAKER.

“ *Madam,*

“ **I** Adventured the 6th instant to pay my humble respects
 “ to a precious and excellent Lady, and to acquaint her
 “ of the turn the *wheels of Providence* were about to take
 “ in favour of *Alexander*; for he is persuaded that, thro’ the
 “ great goodness of GOD, he is to be favoured with the most
 “ amiable Lady for his dearest companion, he being con-
 “ vinced that she is *predestinated* for him: Therefore I trust
 “ you as well as your *Alexander* will readily say that GOD’s
 “ *choice is the best choice, and that his time is the best time.* I
 “ believe it will appear in due time that *Providence* has pre-
 “ served this great blessing *in store* for *Alexander* for valuable
 “ ends and purposes. *Alexander* hopes to be favoured soon
 “ with the honour and pleasure of waiting upon the precious
 “ Lady, and communicating some things not so proper to be
 “ written with pen and ink. This may be said to be a *won-*
 “ *derful affair*, and to be ordained and appointed by him who
 “ can turn the *wheels of Providence* as he pleases, and has all
 “ things under his control, and is the GOD of the whole
 “ earth.

G

“ *Alexander*

“ *Alexander* often repeats the following lines with the
 “ highest accents of gratitude and praise :

LORD, *I have all my confidence*
Thy mercy set upon :
My heart within me shall rejoice
In thy salvation.

I will unto the LORD my GOD
Sing praises chearfully,
Because he hath his bounty shewn
To me abundantly.

“ What shall *Alexander* say for writing in this extraordi-
 “ nary manner to a Lady of the highest dignity and the
 “ greatest worth? He readily acknowledges that it is an
 “ extraordinary thing, and he has since his last put up many
 “ prayers and shed many tears about this grand affair : And
 “ he is in hopes that the great and valuable Lady will utter
 “ with her precious lips expressions or petitions to this
 “ purpose :

“ GRACIOUS GOD, *be pleased to shew me what thou*
 “ *wouldst have me to do in this important affair : Direct me in*
 “ *it, and incline my heart to resign myself to thy will and the*
 “ *disposals of thy Providence, and to devote myself and my all*
 “ *to thy honour and service, for I intirely depend upon thee for*
 “ *natural, spiritual and eternal life : If thou hast purposed*
 “ *that I should enter into the nearest relation with thy servant*
 “ *ALEXANDER, whom thou hast wonderfully taken care of*
 “ *under his great afflictions, and art about to be remarkably*
 “ *with him, and to make him an useful prosperous man : If*
 “ *thou the great disposer of all things hast thus determined, in-*
 “ *cline me to favour ALEXANDER's request, and thereby to*
 “ *submit to thy will, and heartily to acquiesce in this strange*
 “ *Providence, for thou lovest a chearful giver.*

“ *May thy blessing be eminently upon us, and make us great*
 “ *blessings and comforts to one another in this world ; and may*
 “ *we have grace to help one another forward to the heavenly*
 “ *world thro' Jesus Christ our blessed Redeemer. Amen.*

“ My Prayers are offered up for the precious Lady often
 “ in a day. May the great GOD eminently bless the dear
 “ Lady with the blessings of his Providence and of his Cove-
 “ nant thro' Jesus Christ. Amen.

“ I only add that I am with great respect and affection,

At the Dial in Upper-Moor-
 fields, December 13, 1753.

Madam,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

A. C.
 To

To Mrs. WHITAKER.

“ *Madam,*

“ **S**IMILITUDE in the way of thinking as to the
 “ essential points of religion is often a motive to esteem
 “ and affection ; for the royal Psalmist says that he is a *com-*
 “ *panion* of all them that are endued *with the fear of God*.
 “ Likeness begets love, and a gracious person will no doubt
 “ incline to choose a gracious companion. It has been the
 “ great happiness of the dear Lady to be signally distinguish-
 “ ed by *divine Providence* in being descended of pious and
 “ worthy parents, and to have her education under the
 “ direction of the sweet finger of *Israel*, one of the most
 “ pious and most ingenious men of the age wherein he lived,
 “ and also to be favoured with a sound dispensation of the
 “ Gospel, which is to be considered as *a revelation of the grace*
 “ *of God to fallen man thro’ a Mediator*. And I trust that
 “ God hath by the power and efficacy of his Spirit enabled
 “ you to receive the Gospel by coming to *Jesus*, and trust-
 “ ing in the Redeemer’s blood and righteousness as the only
 “ foundation of pardon and acceptance with God.

“ How great a blessing would I think myself favoured
 “ with, if it appears, as I trust in God’s own time it will,
 “ that such a companion as the dear Lady was given me as a
 “ gift by the particular direction of *Providence*, and as an
 “ introduction to *Alexander the Corrector’s* being a **JOSEPH**
 “ *and a prosperous man*.

“ I am in hopes of being favoured with the honour and
 “ happiness of being in conversation with the dear Lady,
 “ and to have an opportunity of acquainting her with some
 “ uncommon intimations of this important affair above fifteen
 “ years ago. *Alexander* is of opinion with a pious minister of
 “ the Gospel, that the depth of trouble he has been in was
 “ designed by *divine Providence* as an introduction and prepa-
 “ ration to some great things God has *in store* for his good
 “ and benefit.

“ The *Author* of the *Concordance* proposes soon to have the
 “ honour and happiness of waiting upon you at your own
 “ house ; and he hopes that he shall have a gracious recep-
 “ tion, at least that the judicious Lady will personally ac-
 “ quaint him with her thoughts and sentiments about this
 “ grand affair, and not avoid seeing him, as is often the
 “ case of young heads that don’t think right. The *Author*
 “ of the *Concordance* being bookseller to the great *Queen Ca-*
 “ *rolina*, had the honor to present the *Concordance* to her
 “ *Majesty* the week before her fatal illness ; and seeing the

“ greatest of the fair sex was his illustrious patroness, whom
 “ he addressed with a most respectful *dedication*, it is hoped
 “ that the ladies will use *Alexander* with civility and good
 “ manners, his complete education and other things giving
 “ him a sort of a claim to be used as a gentleman.

“ May we experience that the great GOD is near us to
 “ direct, counsel and comfort us, and *to perform all things for*
 “ *us* that are for his own glory and our real good : And may
 “ we be enriched with the blessings of grace in the church
 “ militant and with the blessings of glory in the church
 “ triumphant thro’ *Jesus Christ. Amen and Amen.*

“ I must guard against being tedious and draw to a con-
 “ clusion. May we be enabled to breathe after holiness, and
 “ say,

*O that the LORD would guide our ways,
 To keep his statutes still !*

*O that my GOD would give me grace
 To know and do his will.*

“ You may believe that no body wishes Mrs. *Whitaker’s*
 “ happiness in both worlds more sincerely and more ardently
 “ than him who is with true respect and affection,

At the *Dial* near the *Flying-
 Horse* in *Upper-Moorfields*,
 December 15, 1753.

Madam,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

A. C.

The preceding letter dated *December 15*, was sent to the Lady to assure her of her lover’s full resolution to visit her soon at her own house, which he did the 17th of *December*. The *Corrector* set out about ten or eleven o’clock in the stage-coach from *Bishopsgate-street*, and about an hour after came to the Lady’s house in *Silesia*. The *Corrector* being put into a room sent his name by the Lady’s maid, and it seems a council was called to determine this grand affair ; for there appeared to be as great a consternation as if *Alexander* had suddenly invaded *Silesia* with ten thousand men, and had been to carry the Lady of the manor and her vassals into captivity. It may be supposed that the Lady’s maid was afraid to return to the *Corrector* with an answer, for one of the footmen appeared with the answer, *that the Lady would not be spoke with*. The *Corrector* mildly received the answer, and left his respects to the Lady, and returned home with meekness and calmness of spirit.

The *Corrector* called at a *chemist’s* at the *Golden-Key* and also at a *millener’s* at the *Sun*, two shops in *Norton-Falgate*, but returned to his lodging at the *Dial* in
Upper-

Upper-Moorfields about one o'clock, and began to be more touched with the disappointment than he expected, nevertheless he was resolved to resign himself to the will of God. The Lady's steward came to the door of his room as he was concluding prayer : He had called before, having come from *Silesia* before the *Corrector* got thither, and he now delivered the *Corrector* the disagreeable message not to write any more to the Lady, and returned the letters that had been sent. The steward afterwards added that the Lady said that she believed the *Corrector* was a good man, and much esteemed his *Concordance of the Bible*, and that it was much used in the family. The *Corrector* desired the steward to give his respects to the Lady, and to tell her that the favour he begged was to drink a dish of tea with her, which message he promised to deliver : But that favour hath been denied for *twelve calendar months*.

A letter to Portius steward to Mrs. Whitaker a few days after he delivered the Lady's letter to Alexander desiring him not to write to her.

“ S I R,

“ Y O U seemed to be so much on the wing when I had
 “ a visit from you the 17th instant, that I had hardly
 “ time or ability to say what was proper on the occasion of
 “ your bringing a message of bad tidings. I therefore at
 “ present beg you may give my humble respects in the most
 “ proper manner to Mrs. *Whitaker*, and acquaint her that
 “ *Alexander* would not willingly make the Lady uneasy for one
 “ moment, and that there is no occasion to fortify the dear
 “ Lady's palace on his account or raise any *batteries*, or to
 “ send for any of the *Tower-guns* for fear of an attack from
 “ him : For tho' *Alexander* is sensible that there was a great
 “ consternation in *Silesia* on his late approach, perhaps some-
 “ what resembling that of the *Persians* when *Alexander the*
 “ *great* passed the river *Granicus* : Or that of the *French*
 “ when the *Duke of Marlborough* drove great numbers of them
 “ into the river at the fields of *Blenheim* in *Bavaria* ; yet it
 “ was manifest that Mrs. *Whitaker's Alexander* was not for
 “ bloodshed or committing any sort of hostilities. It was
 “ very evident that he behaved in a pacific becoming man-
 “ ner ; for *Alexander* is so happy as to be greatly favoured
 “ with divine direction and assistance, and can, as occasion
 “ requires, behave either with the mildness and meekness of a
 “ *Moses*, or with the undaunted courage and resolution of an
 “ *Alexander*.

Tho'

“ Tho’ the bad news you brought could not but affect
 “ *Alexander*, yet upon his receiving the shocking tidings he
 “ was favoured with a suitable temper and disposition of spi-
 “ rit, and expressed great resignation; for he told you, *that*
 “ *welcome was the will of God*, and that he did not desire to
 “ say, *his will be done on earth, but to make God’s will his*
 “ *will*, and never to dispute at all about temporal blessings,
 “ but to pray and wait for a spiritual and eternal salvation
 “ thro’ *Jesus Christ*. I beg leave to intreat you once more
 “ to let the dear Lady know that *Alexander* does not at
 “ present design to attack her dominions, or even to ap-
 “ proach them till the tide turns: *For he that believeth shall*
 “ *not make haste*, but will wait God’s time, which is always
 “ the best time.

“ It is the opinion of a certain person that a valuable
 “ Lady hath cast a cloud upon the designs of Providence;
 “ but all these clouds will in due time be dispelled. The greater
 “ the opposition, the more of divine Providence will be
 “ seen in this important affair; for he that sits upon the
 “ throne above guides the wheels of Providence, and will in
 “ due time bring this important affair to pass, it being com-
 “ mitted into the hands of him who doth all things wisely
 “ and well, and *is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working*.
 “ May the dear Lady be graciously disposed to submit readily
 “ and chearfully to the will of the great God who is the so-
 “ vereign and wise disposer of all things, and to follow the
 “ dictates of her own conscience without reluctance or delay,
 “ lest she should be deprived of her sweet sleep or come un-
 “ der any rebukes of Providence.

“ It has been foretold fifteen years ago that Sir *Alexander*
 “ *Cruden* is to be Lord Mayor of London and member of
 “ *Parliament* for that city; therefore in the present situ-
 “ ation the precious Lady is to guard against acting as those
 “ ladies whom the *Spectator* calls *Demurrers*. *Every thing is*
 “ *beautiful in its season*, and sometimes it is better to be con-
 “ querable than unchangeable. It hath been said of *Alexan-*
 “ *der*, not by his own sex, that he would behave in such
 “ an affectionate manner to a wife that he deserves any
 “ woman in *England*.

“ I calmly and chearfully commit my cause to God and
 “ wait his will, who doubtless will accomplish this affair:
 “ *His time is always the best time, as his choice is always the best*
 “ *choice*. God hath preserved the dear Lady in store for a
 “ blessing to his servant *Alexander*; and we ought to be
 “ resigned to his will and to subscribe to his wisdom.

“ It is incumbent on me to be diligent and dependent.
 “ May GOD guard, guide and blefs Mrs. *Whitaker*. Your
 “ friendship and favour in this affair is earnestly intreated,
 “ which will be a good action and the greatest obligation to
 “ him who is respectfully,

At the Dial in Upper-Moor-
 fields, December 22, 1753.

Sir,

Your most obedient and most humble servant,

A. C.

The *Corrector* writ in *January* one letter more to *Portius*, and some time after one or two to *Portia* his spouse, and sometimes called at their house in *Silesia*. The *Corrector* chose a copy of both parts of the *Adventures* out of those copies done up in imbossed paper, chiefly designed for the *King* and *Royal Family*, and sent one of them in *January* and *April* at or before their respective publications to *Silesia*; but the Lady took care that they should be quickly tossed back to the *Corrector* by the penny-post. He did not write to Mrs. *Whitaker* till *May* 20, 1754, and being ambitious to obey her orders, he told her that, she having desired no letters to be sent her, he gave the present paper the name of a *Memorial*: It is too long to be printed intirely in this pamphlet.

Among other things the *Corrector* said in his *Memorial* to Mrs. *Whitaker*, that he was not surprised at the great opposition he met with in this affair, because the beauty of *Providence* is often much illustrated by conquering all difficulties in its way, and afterwards by bringing the divine purpose to pass. He mentioned the humiliation of *Joseph* the son of *Jacob* before his exaltation, and the resemblance in some things between him and *Alexander Britain's Joseph*.

The *Corrector* pleaded to be allowed to visit Mrs. *Whitaker*, from the appellation given him of *Apothecary to the Parsons* on account of his being *Author* of the *Concordance*, and the administrations or various significations in it; and he humbly claimed the honour of being Mrs. *Whitaker's* apothecary, that Lady using the *Concordance*. He sent her the following quotation from a great author: “ *Love* is an innocent and powerful charm to produce and beget *love*. It is of universal virtue, and known by all the world. None are of such an unnatural hardness, but they are softned and receive impressions from it.”

Another address was under the name of *The Remembrancer*, and dated *June* 14. The *Corrector* being in *Silesia* the sabbath preceding he took notice in this paper of the dear Lady's going from the temple to her coach with the velocity of a bird upon
 the

the wing or like an arrow out of a bow. The *Corrector* tells her not to fly from him or be afraid, for he only wanted to have the *pleasure and benefit* of seeing her go into her coach.

The third address was in a paper called *The Corrector*, dated July 6. The *Corrector* acquaints the Lady of his having had some thoughts of publishing a paper under the title of *The Corrector*, but that for several reasons the design had never been put in execution. He recommends to Mrs. *Whitaker* to think seriously about the grand affair of making an alliance with the *Corrector*, and to meditate upon the following texts: *Gen.* xxiv. 50. *The thing proceedeth from the LORD*, &c. *Gen.* xxxix. 2, 3. *Psal.* lxxiii. 24. *Isa.* xli. 10. *Isa.* lviii. 11. *Prov.* xviii. 22. and *Prov.* xix. 14. *A prudent wife is from the LORD.* These are scriptures that have been much set home upon the *Corrector's* mind. He concludes this *Corrector* with prayers and good wishes for the Lady as usual, and particularly that it may never be in the power of any to diminish her happiness.

The Memorial, the Remembrancer and *the Corrector* were quickly tossed back from *Silesia*. They had been opened, but Mrs. *Whitaker* knows best whether she read them or not. The Lady continuing to flight her Lover, and refusing to grant him the favour of a dish of tea with her, or to consent to hear what he had to say, *Alexander* determined to send her the following DECLARATION OF WAR, dated July 20, 1754. The Ladies are of opinion, that the title of this paper has a harsh sound, but they have given it very great encomiums, as *pretty, smart and obliging*, and even more *entertaining* than the letters, which have been greatly commended: One Lady said that *Elisabetha* could not resist all this. Another upon hearing the *Declaration* and on account of the *Corrector's* history said, that his life was a life of wonders, and she did not doubt but the end would be *glorious*. And it has been highly applauded by some gentlemen, particularly by some of the military order. A valuable officer said to the *Corrector*: “You have begun well, continue “and persevere, and you will certainly end well.” *Alexander*, July 20, waited on a Lady in *Silesia* an intimate friend of Mrs. *Whitaker's*, and leaving with her the *Declaration* made her his herald for denouncing this extraordinary *War*. It was writ with red ink, but there was nothing bloody in it except the colour. The *Corrector* takes the title of *Alexander the Conqueror*, because he is inwardly persuaded that *divine Providence* will make him victorious and successful.

ALEXANDER *the* CONQUEROR's Declaration of WAR,
sent to the most agreeable and most amiable
 PRINCESS ELISABETHA.

Finis Belli est Pax.

PEACE is the End of WAR.

“ WAR is a contest or difference between two Powers
 “ or Potentates, which not being determined by a
 “ treaty is to be decided by force of arms.

“ The present *Declaration of WAR* is occasioned by
 “ *Alexander the Conqueror's* most humbly applying to *Princess*
 “ *Elisabetha* to enter into a *Treaty of Friendship and Alliance*
 “ with him, and by the dear Lady's disregarding and reject-
 “ ing the *Conqueror's* application to her tho' in the most
 “ respectful and most affectionate manner; *Elisabetha* having
 “ refused to hear *Alexander's* cause, which shews a great
 “ contempt of the reasons and arguments used by him.

“ It is justly acknowledged by all thinking persons, that
 “ WAR is a most terrible evil and one of the dreadful effects
 “ of the *fall of Adam*; for it is a monster in nature, and
 “ its evil consequences are so many that it ought never to
 “ be entered upon without the most urgent necessity. The
 “ true end of *War* is to bring about and establish the great
 “ blessing of a desirable and lasting Peace, for there cannot be
 “ any true happiness where the great and invaluable blessing
 “ of *Peace* is wanting.

“ The present necessary WAR may be called a LOVE-
 “ WAR, for *Alexander* looks upon *Elisabetha* as the most
 “ agreeable, most amiable and most suitable person for the
 “ *Conqueror* to make an Alliance with of any *Lady or*
 “ *Princess* in the Island of *Britain* or even upon the *Globe*;
 “ for *Alexander* would choose his *Elisabetha* out of an assem-
 “ bly of all the first-rate *Ladies* in *Great-Britain* if they
 “ were met and muster'd in *Hide-park*. Notwithstanding
 “ *Alexander the Corrector's* great esteem and sincere affection
 “ for the pious and excellent *Princess Elisabetha* he thinks it
 “ incumbent on him to send her this *Declaration of WAR*;
 “ for the dear Lady, too much like a sovereign and arbitrary
 “ *Princess*, has for many months past toss'd back the *Con-*
 “ *queror's* most affectionate Letters, his *Pamphlets* of the
 “ *Adventures of Alexander the Corrector*, his *Memorial*, his
 “ *Remembrancer*, and his *Corrector*. And what can the
 “ *Corrector* do next? but send his dear Lady a *Declaration*

“ of WAR in order to correct *Elisabetha* and to reduce her
 “ to a regular submission to the rules of reason and religion
 “ in her conduct towards her *Lover* ; for she has greatly
 “ despised him, and endeavoured to cast a cloud upon *Alex-*
 “ *ander's* important and honourable designs ; and not to fol-
 “ low but to stop the wheels of Providence.

“ *Alexander* applied to the dear Lady by Letters, which,
 “ it was said, could offend no body. It is readily acknow-
 “ ledged that it was an extraordinary step to propose so near
 “ an Alliance with a *Princess* of the highest dignity and
 “ worth and of the greatest revenues of any Lady of the
 “ puritanical denomination : But he trusts that he is under
 “ the direction of a *gracious Providence*, and he desires to be
 “ intirely resigned to the will of God the supreme disposer
 “ of all things. If God designs to make *Alexander* more and
 “ more a favourite of his *Providence*, doubtless it is incum-
 “ bent upon him to receive chearfully and thankfully the
 “ blessings Heaven is pleased to bestow upon him. If it
 “ comes to pass, it will be evidently *the doing of the Lord*
 “ *and wondrous in our eyes*. Then *Alexander* would think it
 “ his duty to study at all times to promote *Elisabetha's* tem-
 “ poral, spiritual and eternal happiness, and to look upon
 “ the dear Lady not only as his nearest relation but also as
 “ his greatest benefactress : His good wishes would always
 “ attend *Elisabetha* when absent, and joy and gratitude
 “ would fill his heart in her presence. *Alexander* hopes
 “ that it will in due time appear to be God's choice, and
 “ that his blessing will signally attend the Alliance, which
 “ will greatly sweeten the relation and make it exceeding
 “ happy and comfortable. It is the opinion of the *Cor-*
 “ *rector* that *Elisabetha* is predestinated for him, and that he
 “ shall certainly be favoured with the great blessing in
 “ God's time, which is always the best time. The *Con-*
 “ *queror* wrote many months ago to the dear Lady, that it
 “ was supposed *the Decree would in a short time break forth*,
 “ and that it would appear that a kind *Providence* had kept
 “ in store a certain precious Lady for *Alexander*, and that
 “ doubtless the dear Lady herself would in due time say,
 “ *That God's choice was the best choice*.

“ Many supplications have been made by *Alexander* to
 “ *Elisabetha* by letter, to obtain the honour and happiness
 “ of waiting upon her and of hearing his cause, but to no
 “ purpose : It is to be remembered that the *Corrector*, de-
 “ siring at all times to act in a correct and just manner,
 “ makes this *Declaration of WAR* not for want of success
 “ but

“ but for her not granting a congress, and not allow-
 “ ing so much as a hearing to the cause of *Alexander the Cor-*
 “ *rector*, whose character is without blemish, and can bear
 “ a scrutiny as well as any person’s. The *Corrector* humbly
 “ hopes that the dear Lady who is eminent for grace and
 “ good-nature, and the Fair Sex whom *Alexander* greatly
 “ respects and honours, will be convinced that it is just and
 “ reasonable to send this *Declaration of WAR*; for *Alexander’s*
 “ aim and endeavour is *to do to others as he would be done unto*,
 “ and he really thinks that if it had been his case the humble
 “ request would have been granted.

“ The *Corrector* humbly conceiving that there is a necessity
 “ for this lawful and just *WAR* between *Alexander and*
 “ *Elisabetha*, the dear Lady may expect that all proper
 “ means will be used to reduce her to a compliance with
 “ *Alexander’s* reasonable requests, and also to subdue and con-
 “ quer her: And it is humbly supposed that *Alexander* will
 “ be the *Conqueror* and the *War* very successful; for *whatsoever*
 “ *he doth shall prosper*, if it be undertaken by the direction of
 “ *divine Providence*, which he believes to be the present case.

“ The *Conqueror*, who is an extraordinary man, purposes
 “ to carry on the *WAR* in an extraordinary manner. One
 “ way is, by the *Corrector’s* shooting off great numbers of
 “ *Bullets* from his camp near *Red-Lion-Square*, namely
 “ earnest *Prayers* to heaven day and night, that the dear
 “ Lady’s mind may be enlightened and her heart softened.
 “ The *Corrector* will also shoot praying *Bullets* from *Enfield-*
 “ *Highway* where *Alexander* now and then incamps, that the
 “ Lady of *Silesia’s* happiness may be daily increased in this
 “ world and perfected in the world to come. It may then
 “ be said that *Elisabetha* Queen of *Silesia* will be attacked
 “ from two cardinal points of the compass, namely the *South*
 “ and the *North*: And the *Corrector* will greatly rejoice to
 “ hear that these praying *Bullets* have done great execution,
 “ and that the dear Lady’s heart is wounded and melted.
 “ The *Corrector* has too much reason to think that Princess
 “ *Elisabetha’s* heart is in this *Love-Affair* of an adamantine
 “ quality, and somewhat resembles those metals which re-
 “ quire coals above them as well as under them in order to
 “ melt them: Therefore it seems necessary to heap coals of
 “ fire upon the dear Lady’s head, in order to melt her into
 “ tenderness and compassion towards her *Alexander*.

“ The *Corrector* trusts in God, and is persuaded that
 “ *Providence* will appear for him and make him successful in
 “ this grand affair. *Alexander* being inwardly convinced of

“ this, humbly takes the title of *Conqueror* as if he was al-
 “ ready *victorious*. *Elisabetha* may be comforted in her
 “ having the honour and happiness of being *the pretty Pavior*
 “ to *pave* the way to *Joseph's* advancement and usefulness,
 “ and that she will have still greater ground to say, that it
 “ was better to be conquered by *Alexander the Corrector*, than
 “ the King of *Persia's* wife and mother had upon their being
 “ conquered by *Alexander the great*, who used them with the
 “ greatest respect and decency.

“ If *Princess Elisabetha* should refuse to submit with dis-
 “ cretion to the *Conqueror*, and should carry on *War* as the
 “ *Princes of Europe* commonly do, it must of necessity make
 “ a great alteration in her *Finances*, which will be very dis-
 “ agreeable to a Lady of her good *Oeconomy* : Her vassals in
 “ *Silesia* will not be sufficient, but fresh troops must be raised
 “ or hired ; a *Captain-General* and other *Generals*, a *Secretary*
 “ at *War*, a *Paymaster of the Army* and other officers must
 “ be taken into *Elisabetha's* service. But the *poets*, who
 “ fabulously represent things as under the influence of the
 “ *heathen Gods*, will be apt to say that *Cupid* will have a
 “ greater concern in this present *WAR* than *Mars*, and that
 “ this *emblematical War* will soon end in *Love and Peace*.

“ *Alexander* desires to *acknowledge God in all his ways who*
 “ *will always direct his steps* ; for he aims to *trust in the Lord*
 “ *with all his heart, and not to lean to his own understanding* :
 “ It is his great happiness and comfort that *GOD reigns*, and
 “ that he has *the hearts of all persons in his hands, and can*
 “ *turn them as the rivers of water*, and can as quickly turn
 “ *Elisabetha's* heart as the *lock of a door is opened by the turn*
 “ of a *key*. We ought to desire success in our important
 “ affairs, not so much out of respect to ourselves, as for the
 “ honour and glory of *GOD*, and to surrender ourselves to
 “ the great disposer of all things, and to be thankful and
 “ joyful if *GOD* is pleased to make us useful and blessings in
 “ our day and generation.

“ It is hoped that this *Declaration* will be a means of
 “ making the *Corrector* successful, it being so well adapted to
 “ influence the dear Lady's heart in favour of her ardent
 “ *Lover*. The *Conqueror* very well knows that *the battle is*
 “ *the LORD's*, and trusts that *GOD* will be pleased to give this
 “ affair so happy an issue as may be greatly to his glory,
 “ and the comfort and usefulness of *Alexander* and *Elisabetha*.
 “ *The LORD that made heaven and earth bless them* : And may
 “ the *GOD of peace* be with them, and may they live in
 “ love and peace, and be useful and prosperous on earth, and

“ afterwards

“ afterwards may they be safely brought to heaven thro’
 “ *Jesus Christ*. Amen.

This *Declaration* was dated, signed and sealed by *Alexander the Conqueror* at his camp in *Glocesterstreet* near *Red-Lion-Square*, July 20, 1754.

ALEXANDER THE CONQUEROR.



AUGUST 3, *Alexander*, a fortnight after he left at *Silesia* the *Declaration of War* with the Lady his herald, wrote a letter to *Portius*, and acquainted him that he designed to carry on the *War* honourably, and to be called a generous *Conqueror*; therefore having decamped from *Glocesterstreet* and incamped in *Basinghall-street* near *London-wall*, he was very near the *fields* and nearer to *Silesia* than before: He was so uncommonly generous that it seems he did not purpose to follow strictly the rules of *War*, but advised *Elisabetha* to order her *piquet-guard* to be doubled lest she should be surpris'd: And he told *Portius*, that he humbly hoped that *Princess Elisabetha* would not carry on a *War* with *Alexander*, for he had written to his herald and ambassadress in *Silesia*, that he was willing to submit to any articles of peace which *Elisabetha* should propose, and to make an alliance with her upon her own terms. If *Elisabetha* after this concession should carry on the *War*, it might perhaps be said that she delighted in *War*, and more justly than *Queen Anne* said in one of her speeches near the end of her reign about the honest whigs: Or that *Elisabetha* was as arbitrary as *Lewis the XIVth* or the present *Queen of Hungary*; for even these crowned heads would not carry on *War* when the enemy submits.

August 13, the *Corrector* understood some days ago that *Mrs. Whitaker* had set out in her coach the 7th instant with her companion, her maid, and a Lady, to take a tour in the west of *England*. This tour was to *Bath*, *Bristol*, *Exeter*, and *Plimouth*: They returned by *Dorchester* and *Southampton*, and arrived safe in *Silesia* September 20th. The *Corrector* wrote to the dear Lady and acquainted her of her unkindness in returning some *paper-bullets* the day before she set out, which he calls a dose of phyfic, it being apt to work upon
 his

his mind as phyfic does upon the body. It from thence appeared that the amiable phyfician did not forget her patient; and tho' *her phyfic* was at present *pretty fharp*, yet he hoped ſhe would in due time cure her patient by ſome *cordial medicines*; for it would not be for the honour and credit of this amiable phyfician to leave her patient before he was cured, leſt he ſhould *lament, languish, pine and die*. The *Correktor* preſented his reſpects to the Lady's attendants, and begged their votes and intereſt, and intreated them to take care of the Lady's health; for the dear Lady's health may be properly called a *jewel*, becauſe ſhe is *a jewel herſelf*.

Auguſt 17, the *Correktor* addreſſes Mrs. *Whitaker*, and in his *Correktor*, this being the title at preſent of his *paper-bullets*, the Lady is repreſented as calling her council: Her companion, her maid, another Lady and her ſteward make ſpeeches in this emblematical council, and agree in their opinions and advice to *Princeſs Elifabetha* to allow the *Correktor* to drink a diſh of tea with her, and to conſent to hear what he has to ſay.

Auguſt 20, the *Correktor* addreſſes his dear Lady, and acquaints her that he had delivered ſeveral *praying-bills* ſabbath laſt, deſiring prayers to GOD that he may be graciously with her, and that ſhe may be preſerved in her journey, and that he may give his angels charge over her to keep her in all her ways, and preſerve her from all ſin and evil: This he did every ſabbath while ſhe was on this *tour*, and bills were delivered for thanks to be offered for her gracious preſervation on the ſabbath after her return: The *bills* included the Lady's attendants.

Auguſt 22, the *Correktor* mentions to his dear Lady, that diligence and dependence are his duty: And he ſpeaks of our affections being guided by our apprehenſions: When the eſteem is high, the endeavour will be ſtrong. He remembers the grand affair as in other addreſſes, and tells her that he is of opinion that ſhe is his *predeſtinated Lady* and has been kept in ſtore for him. He acquaints her of his being in company this day with an excellent and pious miniſter of the eſtabliſhed church, who much approved of *Alexander's Concordance*, and ſaid that it was the beſt work of that kind that had ever appeared.

Auguſt 24, in this day's addreſs *Alexander* tells *Elifabetha* that *Joſeph* the *Correktor* humbly and believingly waits for the time that Providence hath appointed for his being an uſeful prosperous man; for as *Joſeph* the ſon of *Jacob* was under very dark diſpenſations of Providence before his foretold exaltation came to paſs, ſo it may be ſaid of *Joſeph* the ſon of *William*:

William: But GOD hath been with him and taken care of him in all his afflictions, else he might have been long ago in the silent grave. *Britain's Joseph* hath been chastised sore, but GOD hath not given him over unto death. *Joseph the Corrector* prays every day times without number for his *Elisabetha*, whom he firmly believes to be his predestinated Lady, and humbly waits for the time when her eyes shall be opened to see a little into the designs of Providence. The Lady may perceive that he hath never varied in his arguments and the grounds and reasons of his addressees. He makes several observations, "That all events are wisely disposed by the governing care of Providence. GOD foresees and orders all events. If things were not thus governed, there could be no prophecies or predictions of future events, which the scriptures have plainly foretold, and which have been fulfilled accordingly." The *Corrector* censures the practice of too many christians who ought to have their treasures in heaven, and yet make an alliance with persons void of grace and without any sense of religion for the sake of the things of this world: And he puts this question; *Is not a regular suitable companion to be preferred to an irregular irreligious person tho' in opulent circumstances?* We ought to follow and not to stop the wheels of Providence, and to acquiesce in the will of GOD, and to yield ourselves up to him and to the disposal of his Providence.

September 10, the *Corrector* acquaints the dear Lady of his having written several times since she set out from *Silesia*, directed to the care of the postmaster of *Bath*, and also once to *Bristol*, and once to *Exeter*, but had the mortification not to know whether those paper-bullets ever reached her pretty hands. His prayers constantly attend her, and he believes GOD will take care of her in all places. He writes a number of praying bills every week since the Lady's setting out from *Silesia*. Last Lord's day the *Corrector* heard three ministers pray for *Elisabetha*. The *Corrector's* pastor prayed, "That GOD might continue to preserve the Lady in her coming in as well as going out, and bring her back comfortably to her habitation, and crown her with loving kindness and tender mercy." It may be said that the *Corrector* has been more thoughtful about *Elisabetha* than all her praying friends! It hath been said, "That your lover is a nonsuch (for real and constant affection) and that *Elisabetha* will not find such a lover; and that she cannot resist the Declaration of War, and what the *Corrector* has wrote to her." Some arguments that have been used must make great impressions upon

upon the mind of a pious Lady, namely, the wonderful love that our blessed Redeemer shews in espousing *sinners* to himself: The extraordinary *Providence* in revealing this affair many years ago to *Alexander* himself: And a pious minister's unexpectedly telling him several years ago that *Providence* was to favour him with *Elisabetha* as his nearest relation. He refers the Lady to a paragraph in the *Adventures*, first part, page 42, which is calculated for the *latitude* of *Silesia*. This is an abridgment of the letter that reached the Lady at *Southampton*, but she was so unkind as not to open it. The *Corrector* had written by the same post to *Humphrey Ed—n Esq*; who with his Lady were *Elisabetha's* fellow-travellers, to beg his vote and interest. When the *Corrector* had an opportunity to see his *predestinated Lady* two days after her return, she discovered that she did not approve of her lover's writing to that gentleman, for being dressed in a smart hat she looked upon the *Corrector* with the courage of a *General* or a *General's Lady*.

September 28, the *Corrector* called this day at the Lady's palace, and Mrs. *Rachel* the cook coming to the gate was very civil to him, and conducted him kindly into the parlour of the great house, and *Portius* the steward appearing the *Corrector* told him he wanted to speak with Mrs. *Whitaker*. *Portius* answered that the Lady would not see the *Corrector*. He replied that he was a *Corrector*, and that he must act in a *correct manner* with him, and get the Lady's own answer: He desired him to behave well, for he ought to reverence the *rising sun*. This is the praying parlour for family worship, morning and evening: a Bible and some other books were in it. When *Portius* was gone to get the Lady's answer the *Corrector* carefully put a copy of the *Declaration of War* under a book that is much used. *Portius* returned, and said that *Elisabetha* would not see *Alexander*. He answered to this purpose, *I submit and wait God's time*.

Alexander wanted to see a room that looked into the garden, and after going thither *Portius* said to *Alexander*; *Are you not an ambitious man that would have all this?* It is not *ambition* of riches, but only *usefulness* that the *Corrector* aims at. It is very well known that he is no bad *Oeconomist*, and has often said that the use of money is to procure necessities and to do good with it. *Portius* is a man of a good character for religion and fidelity in his station, and by his being the Lady's steward he has a comfortable provision for himself and his agreeable family. The *Corrector* is far from having any design to hurt *Portius*, therefore he ought to be a friend and
not

not an enemy, the *Corrector* being zealous to do all the good he can, and unwilling to hurt any body.

The *Corrector* commits his ways to GOD, and dreads being left to his own weak imaginations: He desires that GOD may choose for him, for he sees at one view eternal consequences, and will choose what is best for his own people :

*Whate'er my fears or foes suggest,
GOD is my hope, my joy, my trust ;
My heart shall feel his love, and raise
My thankful thoughts to songs of praise.*

The *Corrector's* opinion of this expedition appears in a letter he wrote to a friend *October 1*, two or three days after : “ Providence directed me very well *Saturday* last in the adventure at *Silesia*. I was some time in the *oratory-room* in the Lady’s palace, but was denied the pleasure of seeing the dear Lady herself. GOD’s *time was not come*. I doubt not but GOD will order all things relating to this important affair in the *best time and best manner*. *All is well, and all will be well*. I went forward and incamped till *Monday* morning in *Enfield-Highway*, when I was rather more than commonly engaged in prayer, and many *praying bullets* were shot off from thence, and *prayers* put up that the petitions for the dear Lady might be graciously answered, and blessings descend powerfully and effectually upon her dear person, both soul and body. I told *Portius* that *Alexander* was to be favoured with the dear Lady as certainly as *Isaac* was favoured with *Rebecca* : Or as *Sir Thomas* was favoured with my Lady *Mary*, whose pictures were in the parlour in *Silesia*.”

October 7, the *Corrector* called this morning betwixt nine and ten o’clock, and one of the footmen coming to him told him that they were at prayers. The *Corrector* answered, *Go you in and I’ll wait in the yard* : which he did. *Portius* came soon into the yard, and there was a verbal battle between him and the *Corrector* ; and in the time of battle Princess *Elisabetha’s* orders were sent by another of her footmen that the *Corrector* should go out of the yard : The *Corrector* with great serenity and composure of mind submitted, and said to the messenger, that GOD’s *time was the best time* ; which words the messenger repeated with observation. *Portius* made a sort of a submission, and declared his sorrow for acting against *Alexander*, and said that he had a great respect for the *Corrector*, and insisted on attending him to the gate. The

Corrector answered, that he did not want his company: nevertheless *Portius* attended the *Corrector* to the gate, and they parted in peace and friendship. The *Corrector* bearing with great meekness all affronts from his *predestinated Lady*, inquired about her health and desired *Portius* to present his affectionate respects to her.

October 12, the *Corrector* addressed the dear Lady, and refreshed her memory with an account of the cloudy reception he had had the 7th instant, and he added: “It is to be remembered that there is no law in *England* against a lover waiting upon his beloved Lady. When the lover behaves in a calm and mild manner and immediately submits to the Lady’s commands, there is no injury done, nor no law violated. *All is well, and all will be well. Blessed are they that wait upon the LORD. They that trust in GOD shall not be ashamed.*”

The *Corrector* acquainted the dear Lady that he stopt several times in coming from *Silesia*, and looking towards it sent many praying bullets after Mrs. *Whitaker* for her happiness in this world and in the world to come.

The *Corrector* has sent after the dear Lady many praying bullets, many paper bullets, and now many printed bullets: What can the *Corrector* do next if the Lady do not surrender, but carry on the war and erect a battery in *Silesia* and batter down her palace? for if all these bullets or arguments do not prevail, there is hardly any other ammunition or artillery but what is called *ratio ultima Regum, the last argument or logic of Kings*, namely the great guns. This is only told in an humourfom way, for the *Corrector* hath often said that he will have the dear Lady fairly and honourably or not at all. He looks unto GOD who will perform all things for him, and bring this affair to pass in the best time and best manner.

The *Corrector* in one of his letters to Mrs. *Whitaker* in November 1754, shewing her the possibility and also the probability that *divine Providence* would favour him with the dear Lady, told her that, if he were constituted *Corrector of the People*, he would strive to submit to the severe mortification of being denied the great personal blessing of being favoured with the dear Lady; for we are bound to make GOD’s glory the end of our actions, and to part with life or any thing if it be for the honour of *Jesus the Saviour* and the advancement of his kingdom; for he loved his people and gave himself for them: But it is the opinion of the *Corrector* that GOD in his gracious *Providence* will favour him with both these blessings in his own time which is always the best time,

time, namely of being *Corrector of the People* and the *Companion of the amiable Mrs. WHITAKER*. It hath been said that the *Corrector's* life hath been a life of wonders, and that the end will be glorious.

It is always the opinion of the *Corrector* that his afflictions are designed by *divine Providence* to be an introduction and preparation to his being a *JOSEPH* and a *prosperous man*. The *Corrector* thinks that he is called by *Providence* to so great and arduous a work, and believes it his duty to use means to obtain a place sought after by no body. His own opinion is confirmed by several prophecies, namely of an eminent minister in *London*, two ministers of a great and pious character in *Scotland*, and of a valuable minister in *London* of the established church. See *Adventures, first part*, page 39, 40: And *second part*, page 39.

The Psalmist *David* says, in *Psalms* cxix. 136. *Rivers of waters run down mine eyes, because they keep not thy law*: But it is to be lamented that there are so few rulers in our day of the Psalmist's disposition and frame of spirit, who shew a true and active concern for poor creatures in this island, who are grossly ignorant in religious matters, having no sense of religion nor just conceptions of spiritual and eternal things, and do not think seriously about a future state of eternal happiness or eternal misery. Many of all degrees are guilty of profaning the *Lord's day*, and the poor people daily in the streets are guilty of *profane swearing*, and often call for *damnation*: They are not sensible of the evil of *sin*, but continue ignorant of *Jesus the saviour and salvation* by him, as much as heathens are.

Some may be apt to say, If the *chief magistrate*, the *first minister*, or other persons in trust and power, knew the proper method or means to *reform the people*, they would gladly do it. The *Corrector* heard the *first minister* declare this in the honourable house of Lords *February* 1754, when the *Bishop of Worcester* spoke of the *horrid crimes and sins of the people* in order to a *reformation*. It is therefore humbly intreated that some persons may be appointed to converse with the *Corrector*, and he will be ready to answer any questions; for a zealous willing mind overcomes all difficulties. *Nil desperandum est Christo duce*. *We are to despair of nothing*, Christ being our captain and leader. It hath been said by a reverend and learned clergyman, *That the government cannot put the place of Corrector into an honest man's hands than into Alexander's*. And it was said by another of his acquaintance, *That all who know him will say so*. The proper means

of reformation are taken notice of in the *Adventures* page 40, first part.

The *Corrector's* great aim is to be useful, and he desires other things only as subservient thereto. His zeal and appearances for the *reformation of the people* are praise-worthy. He hath often rebuked profane swearers, and sometimes it hath been taken well, and they have thanked him. But at other times his rebukes have had another effect. The *Corrector* was never brought into any trouble by his zealous rebukes of *profane swearers* but once by a very audacious officer. A short account of that shocking affair is as follows.

In April 1749, in the Green-Park near St. James's palace, the week before the fire-works were exhibited, the *Corrector* rebuked captain Desaguliers for swearing in a monstrous manner, and the swearer was so audacious as to be affronted, and apply to major Williamson the commanding officer. The consequence was, the *Corrector* was guarded by four matros-bluecoats down the mall, and was confined about an hour in a darkish place near the palace-gate; and being set at liberty he was obliged (a friend offering to pay for him) to pay four or five shillings to an officer of the green-cloth. The *Corrector* had some thoughts of getting a number of liverymen to come from the city to petition his Majesty about it; but he thought that it would not be agreeable to his Majesty and would please the Jacobites, which considerations have great weight with him. Tho' he could have carried Desaguliers before a civil magistrate and made him pay a crown for every oath, yet not seeing at that time any good end likely to follow he dropt the affair.

The *Corrector* being author of the *Concordance* and his dedicating it in a most respectful manner to Queen Carolina, and being exceedingly injured by his Majesty's deputies in Westminster-hall, and his being truly well affected to his Majesty and his illustrious family, will perhaps be motives for his Majesty to shew some regard to the *Corrector*. The place of *Corrector of the People* is ardently desired by the Author of the *Concordance*, and no body else puts up for the place.

The degeneracy and irreligion of the nation is visible to all who have any sense of religion or concern about it: The address dated November 26 1754, of the *Archbishop, Bishops* and *Clergy* of the province of Canterbury to his Majesty, takes notice of the corruption of the age as follows:

“ We see and lament the depravity of our times, evidenced
 “ beyond all former examples, not only by flagitious actions,
 “ but by the publication of writings which strike at the very
 “ vitals of all religion, and shake the foundations of civil govern-
 “ ment. We engage ourselves to your Majesty, that we will
 “ exert

“ exert ourselves to the utmost to maintain the honour of our
 “ most holy faith, by instilling the principles and urging the
 “ great motives of it upon the consciences of men : by these
 “ means doing all in our power to preserve the peace and pro-
 “ sperity of the public, and strengthen the hands of the
 “ magistrate in the execution of those good laws which have
 “ been formed with so much wisdom against irreligion, pro-
 “ faneness and dissoluteness of manners.”

His *Majesty's* answer is also remarkable, which was : “ I
 “ thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate address.
 “ The zeal you express against the increase of immorality
 “ and the publication of impious writings, is highly commen-
 “ dable and gives me great satisfaction. It shall be my con-
 “ stant care to discourage licentiousness and infidelity, to
 “ support the church of *England* as by law established ; and
 “ to protect all my subjects in the full enjoyment of their
 “ rights, both religious and civil.”

The *Corrector* greatly approves of the above paragraph and of the royal answer : but he would rejoice if actions were to succeed words. May God give a spirit of zeal and activity to encourage all good designs for a *Reformation*.

The *Corrector*, as *Author* of the *Concordance*, has many years been called apothecary to the parsons ; and he humbly begs that the clergy whether higher or lower will be pleased to hear what he hath to say when he applies to them.

The following letter to the *Lord-Mayor* hath been greatly approved of : A *Reformation* ought to be effectually set about, and all difficulties by the help of God will be overcome. When the *land-tax bill* and *malt-bill* are passed, the money must be raised whatever difficulties be in the way. The letter was dispersed on *November 9*, the *Lord-Mayor's* day, and tossed into the coaches and balconies : The *Corrector* and others by his order having distributed above two thousand of them that day and afterwards. The *Corrector* sent it in manuscript to the *Lord-Mayor* *November 6*, 1754, and it was printed with the following preamble.

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR has, in two Pamphlets lately published, intitled *The Adventures of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR, in two Parts, shewn his Reasons for applying to his MAJESTY to be appointed CORRECTOR OF THE PEOPLE ; and the following Letter to the LORD-MAYOR is published in this manner, to shew his Fellow-Citizens, that his Zeal for the Reformation, Peace, and Prosperity of this City is as warm as ever, and that every*
 Addition

Addition to their Happiness will be one to his Joys. The CORRECTOR'S Views being such as every good Man must approve, it is hoped that his Fellow-Citizens, particularly those that have power, will co-operate with him.

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR to the Right Honourable STEPHEN THEODORE JANSSEN, Lord Mayor Elect of the City of London.

“ My Lord,

“ I Humbly beg leave to give your lordship this trouble,
 “ which is occasioned by my ardent zeal for the good of
 “ this great metropolis, and hearty concern and desire that
 “ the true peace and prosperity thereof, attended with a speedy and thorow Reformation, may be effectually promoted,
 “ and a religious temper and conduct may be conspicuous in
 “ the *Londoners*, whose example, whether good or bad, the
 “ whole nation generally follows. It will certainly tend
 “ very much to the Reformation of the city, if its magistrates
 “ give a good example, and zealously study to revive Religion, and to stem the torrent of infidelity and impiety,
 “ which has overspread this city, and, if not put a stop to,
 “ will plunge profane swearers, sabbath-breakers, and other
 “ abominable sinners into great misery : And, in the bitterest
 “ anguish of soul, they may be apt to charge their ruin to
 “ the bad examples and criminal neglects of their magistrates
 “ and superiors.

“ It is the opinion of the *Correktor* that the judges and
 “ sherifs, whose temperance and regard for religion as well
 “ as for justice ought to be manifest to all men, do not set
 “ so good an example as they ought in coming the first lord's
 “ day of the term to *St. Paul's*, and going directly from
 “ thence to indulge themselves in feasting all the time of divine service in the afternoon, and much longer : Therefore it will be a good action in the chief magistrate to order some other day for that entertainment ; for the observation of the sabbath is greatly promoted or neglected among the generality according to the example of superiors.
 “ The *Correktor* farther begs leave to observe, that *Saturday* next being Lord-Mayor's day it would be well if the
 “ companies of the liverymen, who attend the Lord-Mayor
 “ in their barges, were to set out an hour or two sooner for
 “ *Westminster* than usual ; and that the entertainment at
 “ *Guildhall* might be ordered so early, that all the company
 “ might go from thence at ten o'clock on account of the ensuing sabbath.

“ The *Corrector*, being a *Citizen and Stationer*, is by the
 “ freemens oath bound to honour the *Lord-Mayor*, and to
 “ endeavour to promote the peace and happiness of this great
 “ city; and is moreover earnestly desirous, that a brother-
 “ stationer being advanced to that great and honourable of-
 “ fice may distinguish himself by a faithful and zealous dis-
 “ charge of the trust committed to him, and may be as much
 “ celebrated for being a good *Lord-Mayor*, as he was for
 “ being a good sheriff.

“ That GOD may be with you and bless you, and give
 “ you wisdom and grace to know and to do your duty, is
 “ the hearty prayer of him who is with great and profound
 “ respect,

My Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,

November, 1754.

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

The *Corrector* hath several times humbly addressed the chief
 magistrate, even the personage of the highest rank, by letters,
 and made humble representations of the necessity of a *Refor-*
mation. How joyful and comfortable would it be to a *Prince*,
 who is the father of his people, in an advanced scene of life
 to see a speedy and thorow reformation among his people, vice
 and profaneness utterly extinct, and true religion again take
 root and flourish; then we might expect to be a *holy and a happy*
people, and not only to be favoured with earthly mercies,
 but with spiritual and heavenly blessings through *Jesus*
Christ. Amen.

“ Gracious GOD, be pleased effectually to awaken persons
 “ of all degrees to a serious concern about their immortal souls
 “ and their eternal salvation, and lead them by thy Spirit
 “ to *Jesus* the Saviour and Redeemer. And be pleased to
 “ pour down a double portion of thy Spirit upon thy servant the
 “ *Corrector*, and fit and furnish him with fortitude, wisdom and
 “ grace to be a happy instrument of reforming the People. Be
 “ pleased to incline magistrates, whether supreme or subordinate,
 “ to co-operate with the *Corrector* in this necessary work, and to be
 “ exemplary, and also to be encouragers of them that do good,
 “ and a terror to them that do evil. As thou the all-sufficient
 “ GOD wast with *Moses*, so be thou with *Alexander*, help him
 “ to be strong and of good courage, and never leave him nor
 “ forsake him, but guide and counsel him, bless and prosper him,
 “ and at last may it be justly and truly said of him, that he hath
 “ served his generation according to the will of GOD and is
 “ fallen asleep in *JESUS*. Amen.

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ALEXANDER
 THE CORRECTOR'S
 HUMBLE ADDRESS
 AND
 EARNEST APPLICATION
 TO OUR
 Most GRACIOUS KING,
 THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
 The HOUSE of LORDS,
 AND THE HONOURABLE
 HOUSE of COMMONS;

Shewing the necessity of appointing a *Corrector of the People*, or taking some effectual measures for a speedy and a thorow *Reformation*; and that this important affair requires the serious and immediate consideration and vigorous and effectual resolution of his *Majesty and both Houses of Parliament*.

With some Account of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR the Author of the much esteemed *Concordance of the Bible*; and an Account of the Prophecies of some pious Ministers of the Gospel, foretelling that ALEXANDER'S Afflictions are designed by Divine Providence to be an Introduction and Preparation to his being a JOSEPH and an useful prosperous Man.

Fear thou not, for I am with thee: be not dismayed, for I am thy God: I will strengthen thee, yea I will help thee, yea I will uphold thee with the right-hand of my righteousness. Isaiah xli. 10.

L O N D O N,

Printed for the AUTHOR: And to be had of J. JACKSON in St. James's-street, J. Fox in Westminster-hall, A. DOD without Temple-Bar, and J. LEWIS in Pater-noster-Row, and at the Pamphlet-Shops at the Royal-Exchange.

MDCCLV.

ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR'S

Humble *Address* and earnest *Application* to his
Majesty and both Houses of Parliament.

Basinghall-street, March 25, 1755.



It may be expected that this *extraordinary Address* will be highly censured by some unthinking persons, who do not consider that in cases of great danger and difficulty extraordinary methods are to be used. It may be sometimes prudent to pull down or blow up a house to save several houses adjacent from being destroyed by fire ; and it is sometimes found necessary to throw the cargo into the sea in order to save the ship and men from going to the bottom. The degeneracy and corruption of the nation is very evident to all who have any sense of religion or fear of GOD in their hearts : and it is certainly the duty of all who have any real regard to the honour of GOD, the advancement of the kingdom of the blessed Redeemer, and love to their own immortal souls and the souls of others, to be zealous for the *Reformation of the People.*

The *Corrector*, trusting that he is under the direction of a *gracious Providence*, humbly begs leave to discharge his conscience by this Address, earnestly praying that GOD may incline our gracious *King and both Houses of Parliament* to exert themselves in this important affair, and to remember that a *thorow Reformation of the People* is as necessary for our protection and safety, which must come from GOD alone, as our ships of war and other preparations are for protecting and defending us from the tyranny and power of the great *Disturber of Europe.*

With the greatest humility and respect the *Corrector* begs leave to apply to his *Majesty and both Houses of Parliament* about this important affair of the *Reformation* of a sinful People. His character for great integrity, and his constant affection to his *Majesty* and the *Protestant Succession*, settled in his illustrious family by the great and excellent King *William*, and his being honoured by GOD to bless the world with a very useful book, a *Concordance of the Bible*, will, it is hoped, incline all persons to put the best construction upon this application, for there is not the least design to shew any disrespect by

this *extraordinary address*, which may be said to come from an *extraordinary man*, whose history is hardly to be parallel'd for uncommon afflictions, and Providence's most graciously delivering him out of them. A private audience of some great men in power having been often denied, the *Corrector* is obliged to take this method, and not to drop this affair, which his conscience directs him to pursue to the utmost.

It is evident that for many years infidelity and impiety have greatly prevailed among his *Majesty's* subjects: It is generally observed that atheism and vice increase more and more, if effectual measures are not taken to stem the torrent of those two dreadful evils.

The *Corrector* begs leave to mention what the *Convocation* said to his *Majesty* in their Address, dated *November 26, 1754*. "We see and lament the depravity of our times, evidenced beyond all former examples, not only by flagitious actions, but by the publication of writings that strike at the very vitals of all religion, and shake the foundations of civil government. We engage ourselves to your *Majesty*, that we will exert ourselves to the utmost to maintain the honour of our most holy faith, by instilling the principles, and urging the great motives of it upon the consciences of men, by these means doing all in our power to preserve the peace and prosperity of the public, and strengthen the hands of the magistrate in the execution of those good laws, which have been formed with so much wisdom against irreligion, profaneness and dissoluteness of manners."

His *Majesty* by his answer commends the *Convocation's* zeal against the increase of *immorality and the publication of impious writings*; and he is graciously pleased to declare, that it shall be his constant care to discourage *licentiousness and infidelity*.

It is a material question, What are the proper means to bring about a *speedy and a thorow Reformation*? This is a question not easily answered: But *Nil desperandum est CHRISTO duce, et auspice CHRISTO*: We are not to despair of any enterprise when *CHRIST* is to guide and prosper us. We are to look earnestly to *GOD* for his direction, assistance and blessing, and to be vigorous and diligent in the means that tend to a *Reformation*. Those in the highest stations in church and state should think most seriously about the salvation of their own souls, and then they will be concerned for the souls of others. A *National Fast* for humiliation and prayer is very proper, if we are enabled by grace to keep it as we ought to do.

do. Profane swearers, sabbath-breakers, lewd men and women, and other notorious sinners, are to be restrained.

Magistrates are to be *exemplary*, and are not to be guilty of *swearing* and *sabbath-breaking*, as is sometimes the lamentable case; and they ought to perform their duty according to their solemn oath. Were religion a step to preferment, and irreligion a bar to it, the Nobles and others would behave in a regular and religious manner. *David* the king of *Israel* declares, *that he will not know a wicked person, and that he that walketh with a perfect heart shall serve him. He that worketh deceit shall not dwell within his house: he that telleth lies shall not tarry in his sight.* The preachers of the Gospel ought to search the scriptures and their own hearts, those two necessary books, and to be much concerned about their own salvation and the souls of their people.

If we become a religious People, then the horrid crimes of Murder and Robbery will soon cease; for it is but lopping the branches to cut off a few guilty persons, while there is a general want of a sense of religion among the People. *Example is known to be more powerful than punishment itself.*

Those are truly noble who are truly good; therefore those of the highest dignity and stations ought to be *exemplary*, and to follow the good example of the late excellent *Prince of Orange*, who attended public worship twice on the Lord's-day, and took care that his family should do the same, making them sit in the pew round him. When he was congratulated in *Holland* by an eminent *London Minister* upon the honour of being appointed *Statholder*, he answered, *He did not regard the honour of being appointed Statholder, but hoped that it was for the glory of GOD and the good of the Protestant Religion.*

In ancient *Rome* there were *Censors* or *Correctors* of the *People*. The *Censor* or *Corrector* was reckoned a *prime Magistrate*. A great part of their business was to inspect and correct the manners of the *People*. The office was first appointed in the year of *Rome* 311, and continued for several hundreds of years. The *Consuls* were too much taken up about other matters to be at leisure to look near enough into the behaviour of the *People*. A person of a good character was elected into the office of *Censor*. The term of the office was at first established for *five years*. The *Reformation* of the *People* was the chief part of the office of the *Censors*, but *Cicero* mentions their numbering the *People* and other particulars.

The *Corrector of the People* ought to be a man of great integrity, and to make it his chief aim to promote the happiness of the *People* in a civil and religious respect. It is necessary that he be a man of great meekness and a lover of peace, and

of all those who regard the vitals and essentials of religion. All divisions and parties are to be discouraged by him, and all true Christians who bear CHRIST's image and are truly pious and of a Christian conversation are to be loved, of whatever denomination they may be. It hath been said by a reverend and learned gentleman of the established church, *That those in power cannot put the place of Corrector into an honest man's hands than into Alexander's.* And it was said by another person, *That all who know Alexander will say so.* The laws of GOD and the nation are to be the *Corrector's* rule, and he ought to act in a just and compassionate manner imitating the tenderness of a father to his children, and to have such a temper and conduct as may convince the People that his principal aim is their real happiness. If the fear of GOD be rooted in his heart, that will incline him to act from right principles, motives and ends.

Alexander is possessed of a list of all the *Post-offices* in the six *Post-Roads* in *Britain*, in order to correspond with the *Post-masters*, that they may give him intelligence and answer the questions he puts to them. The *Clergy*, *Justices of Peace*, and others, are to be his correspondents when occasion calls for it. Persons, whether of a higher or a lower rank, must behave well. Those that are in superior stations ought to set good examples, and to live in the fear of GOD as the scriptures and the christian religion direct.

London, the great metropolis of the nation, must be first reformed; for the whole nation generally follows the example of the *Londoners*. The *Corrector* will aim and endeavour to put a stop to *profane swearing* and notorious *sabbath-breaking* in the *City* and within the *bill of mortality*. He is to endeavour to introduce a religious temper and conduct among them. We are always to trust and depend upon GOD for direction, assistance and success, whose power hath often wonderfully appeared in making use of weak instruments to bring about great and important purposes. *Except the LORD do build the house the builders build in vain.*

The *Corrector* is sensible that he, as all the race of fallen *Adam* are, is a fallible creature and liable to errors; therefore it is not fit to give him or any person an absolute power over those that are partakers of the same human nature. His chief aim is to do good, and, as he is willing to be under any limitations consistent with the public welfare, it may be proper that he be directed by the *King and Council*.

It is humbly conceived that a bill ought to be drawn up and brought into Parliament, and doubtless various amendments will be made in this extraordinary bill.

It may be supposed that the first question upon bringing in the bill will be, Whether a *Reformation* is necessary? But this is too evident to admit of a long dispute. The members will soon be convinced of this as his *Majesty* and the *Convocation* are.

The next question is, Who shall be the *Corrector of the People*? Perhaps one member may propose *Alexander the Corrector*, and this motion may be seconded by several members. But it may very possibly be said by some one: *Alexander* has been in the academies of *Bethnal-Green* and *Chelsea*: And is he to be chosen *Corrector of the People*? To this it may be replied, That it is the ordinary method of *Divine Providence to humble before he exalts, to cast down before he raises up*; and the inspired *Solomon* says, *Before honour is humility*.

Joseph the son of *Jacob* was called a *Dreamer*, hated by his brethren, let down into the pit, sold to the *Midianites*, and by them sold to *Potiphar* an officer of *Pharaoh*, and was afterwards falsely accused by *Potiphar's* wife and cast into prison. And *Alexander* the son of *William* was falsely accused of insanity by some unthinking persons, who little expected that he who behaved with the mildness and meekness of a *Moses*, could upon proper occasions act with the undaunted courage and resolution of an *Alexander*. Their notion was void of all foundation, for many instances might be produced in history of persons of the meekest tempers having acted with a valiant and heroic spirit when urged thereto: *The Lamb has been often turned into the Lion*. But what hath greatly astonished *Alexander* is the pride and obstinacy of those unthinking criminal men, who, instead of confessing their first error as true christians ought to have done, have acted like wicked children who endeavour to conceal one lie by many more.

Alexander is of opinion that *Divine Providence* purposes to make him *Corrector of the People*, it having been set home so often upon his mind in prayer and at his best and most serious seasons. It is acknowledged that this is a time when prophecies or presages of what is to come to pass are very rare and uncommon; but no person can justly say that they are impossible, for *GOD* may use them upon some important occasions for wise ends and purposes. It must be acknowledged by all that the *Corrector's* scheme is a good scheme, and that it will tend to the great happiness of the People, if *GOD* prosper him in it: And it may be very well executed if his *Majesty* and his ministers and others in power are as zealous as the *Corrector*.—It is the duty of all persons to use for the best purposes

purposes the power of doing good that *Divine Providence* puts into their hands. The *Corrector* above a year ago, on occasion of the Bishop of *Worcester*'s speaking in the honourable house of LORDS of the *horrid crimes and sins of the People* and the necessity of a *Reformation*, heard the *first Minister* declare that he would gladly agree to any method for the *Reformation of the People*. The scheme now offered is not attended with the charge of building one *ship of war*. And if we continue in our sins, and provoke GOD to be against us, all our *ships of war* cannot protect us and deliver us from the power and tyranny of *France*.

If there be a willing mind and if we trust in GOD for help, we shall be able to surmount all difficulties. The nation can *build bridges, fit out ships of war with great expedition, purchase whole streets, pull down houses, and build new streets*: And no doubt if we trust in GOD and undertake a *Reformation* with a willing and resolute mind, all difficulties will be conquered. It must be owned that as it is difficult to cure the human body of an inveterate disorder, so it is the same in the body politic. But we are to proceed in this business with courage and chearfulness, being assured of protection and success from GOD, who is the allsufficient and almighty GOD, and is able to bring to pass his purposes, and to work wonders in this age as well as in former generations.

It is to be carefully observed that the *wheels of Providence* are said in *Ezekiel's* prophecies to be *lifted up from the earth, and to be high and dreadful*. Ezek. i. 18, 19. This is to teach us that GOD's wisdom is infinite and unsearchable, and his *Providences* full of mystery. Sometimes the *wheels* move in an ordinary way, and then they may be said to *move upon the earth*. Sometimes GOD goes out of the usual road, and acts in extraordinary ways, and in unaccountable methods that reason cannot reach, nor the short line of human wisdom fathom; then the *wheels* are said to be *high and lifted up from the earth*. Who can trace GOD in his motions, whose ways are far above out of our sight? But *though clouds and darkness are round about him, yet righteousness and judgment are the habitation of his throne*. How little could be seen of what GOD was doing when *Joseph* was in the pit at *Dothan*, and less in the dungeon in *Egypt* when he was laid in chains for his chastity? GOD's *Providences* are ever righteous, but sometimes very *mysterious*.

It is said that the *Corrector's* life hath been full of wonders, and that the end will be glorious. GOD's ordinary method of
Provi-

Providence is to cast down before he raises up. The *Correktor* is ready to answer all proper questions, and he hopes that all prejudices against him will be at least suspended, and that persons in power will be pleased to see him and to hear what he hath to say, and it is hoped that it will be their immediate aim and desire to act in such a manner as may be *pleasing to GOD and peaceful to their own consciences*.

WE might look back to some discoveries of *Providence* about this important affair many years ago; but, for brevity's sake, we shall at present only abridge the following letter written *September 8th, 1753*, by the *Correktor* to a learned and pious friend Mr *George Canon* schoolmaster at *Truro* in *Cornwal*.

“ I received both your letters : That by post came to hand
 “ the 29th of *August* last, and that by *Jonathan*, who is
 “ a very pious youth, the 30th being next day. I provid-
 “ ed for him a lodging in a religious family.—*The time*
 “ *is at hand, the set time to favour Sion : They shall prosper*
 “ *that love Sion : Peace be within her walls, and prosperity*
 “ *within her palaces, through Jesus Christ. Amen.*

“ A friend of yours has been many years *Correktor* of the
 “ *Prefs*, and he is *this day* by a wonderful *Providence* ap-
 “ pointed *Correktor Populi*. It is the opinion of an emi-
 “ nent *London Minister* that he is the best *Englishman* who
 “ reforms the nation, whether he be born in *Cathness* or
 “ *Cornwal*.—I pray that your little hill of *Sion* at *Truro*
 “ may prosper, and that grace, mercy and peace may be
 “ multiplied on you and Mr *Walker**. I intreat that you
 “ may both earnestly and constantly pray for me, that I
 “ may be divinely anointed ; and that as *GOD was with*
 “ *Moses*, and all his anointed servants, *so he may be with me* ;
 “ for he hath said that *he will never leave me nor forsake me*,
 “ *and faithful is he who hath promised : For the Lord our*
 “ *GOD, he is GOD, the faithful GOD, who keepeth covenant*
 “ *and mercy with them that love him and keep his command-*
 “ *ments to a thousand generations. Fear thou not, be not dis-*
 “ *mayed, I am thy GOD. His covenant is well-ordered and*
 “ *sure, and this is all my desire. Ainsi soit-il. Amen. Le tems*
 “ *aproche*.—May the grace of our *LORD Jesus Christ* be
 “ with us and all the *Israel of GOD* and the great numbers
 “ to be brought into the Church of *CHRIST* in the day of the
 “ Mediator's power by the operations of his *SPIRIT. Amen.*

* Mr *Walker* is the minister of the established church at *Truro*, a serious and successful preacher of the gospel. Hundreds have been converted under his ministry. *Jonathan*, a very pious youth, is one of his converts: He coming up to *London* was heartily recommended to the *Correktor* by Mr *Canon*, who is also of the established church and was the great instrument in enlightning the reverend Mr *Walker* in the truths of the gospel.

THE *Corrector* in last *February* having waited twice on the Right Honourable *Stephen Theodore Janssen*, Esq; *Lord-Mayor* of *London*, was very kindly received; his *Lordship* being truly disposed to promote the honest desires and designs of the *Corrector* about the *Reformation of the People*. The following Letter from the *Corrector* to the *Lord-Mayor* is very proper to be added in this place :

“ MY LORD,

“ I Humbly thank your *Lordship* for my gracious reception at the mansion-house on *Friday* last the 14th instant, when you took notice of my being a *brother-stationer* and treated me with greater kindness and freedom than is often met with from persons in your high station. Your *Lordship* was pleased to take notice of the letter I wrote to you some days before the last *Lord-Mayor's* day, wherein I shewed that it would greatly tend to the *Reformation of the People* if magistrates would give a good example; and you was graciously pleased to mention wherein what I recommended had been observed by your *Lordship* and my *Lady-Mayorefs* in relation to the *Sabbath*. And if persons of so exalted stations regard the *Corrector*, it is hoped that others will follow their good example.

“ I then opened to your *lordship* the extraordinary affair of my being *Corrector of the People*. I have been convinced since *September 8, 1753*, that *GOD* in his sovereign and gracious *Providence* hath appointed me *Corrector of the People*. And when I am inwardly satisfied that I have a good cause and a good conscience, and am helped to trust in a good and allsufficient *GOD*, I persevere and go on at all times with courage and chearfulness in the use of means. I am somewhat of a disposition that if I had a *hundred hairs* to hang by, and if *ninety nine* should fail, I endeavour to hang by the *hundredth*; and if that should fail, I then submit to the will of *GOD*. But usually *Divine Providence* wonderfully appears for me, and makes *whatsoever I do to prosper*, especially if it be undertaken by the direction of *Providence*, which I believe to be the present case.

“ GRACIOUS *GOD*, be pleased to carry on this important affair to perfection by thy continual aid and blessing for the sake of *Jesus Christ*. Amen.”

“ I most humbly beg that your *Lordship* may be pleased more and more to concur and co-operate with me in reforming this great metropolis, whose example, whether good or bad, the whole nation generally follows. It is the opinion of the *Corrector*, that our *gracious King* and the *Lord-Mayor*

“ of

“ of London are under great and particular obligations to use
 “ all endeavours to promote a speedy and a thorow *Reforma-*
 “ *tion* and a religious temper and conduct among the peo-
 “ ple. The coronation-oath is a sacred obligation on his
 “ *Majesty*, and the oath taken on the *Lord-Mayor's-Day* in
 “ the *Exchequer-Court* may be justly said to be a great obli-
 “ gation upon your Lordship. I humbly hope that this well-
 “ meant freedom will be excused at this critical time, when
 “ we are threatned to be invaded by the great *Disturber of*
 “ *Europe*: For we are by this awful Providence loudly called
 “ to true repentance, to mourn for and to turn from all our
 “ sins to GOD thro' JESUS CHRIST, that we may graciously
 “ obtain pardoning mercy and sanctifying grace thro' the
 “ blood and Spirit of our great and blessed Redeemer.

“ All our *ships of war* without the favour and blessing of
 “ GOD cannot protect us and deliver us from our enemies ;
 “ for the divine oracles tell us that *a horse is a vain thing for*
 “ *safety, but that the eye of the Lord is upon them that fear him,*
 “ *upon them that hope in his mercy.* He is the GOD of the spirits
 “ of all flesh, and he can raise or damp the spirits of men as
 “ he pleaseth. All warlike preparations will be in vain, if GOD
 “ do not direct, assist and prosper. *The great GOD remaineth*
 “ *for ever, and his throne to all generations.* Proper prepara-
 “ tions are to be made and all means to be used, but our trust
 “ and dependence is to be upon GOD to save us ; for *the battle*
 “ *is the LORD's*, and he only can save us, and give us the
 “ victory over our enemies. He humbles one nation and exalts
 “ another as it seemeth good in his sight. We have reason
 “ to be very thankful to GOD, who has often appeared for
 “ us and frustrated the designs of the *Gallican Assyrians* against
 “ us ; and it may be justly said, that we have ground to be
 “ more afraid of our many sins and of the dissolute wicked-
 “ ness of the age, than of all the forces of *France and Spain.*

“ I was yesterday in *St James's Palace* and at the King's
 “ levee, and after the levee one of the noble Lords at court
 “ was very civil to me, and said that he had read my last
 “ pamphlet and that he liked it very well : And moreover
 “ he said that he would do what he could towards my being
 “ appointed *Corrector of the People.*

“ Two ministers of the established church, namely, the
 “ reverend Mr *Falconer* Lecturer of the church in this parish,
 “ *St Michael's Bassishaw*, on sabbath the 9th instant preached
 “ about the *necessity of a Reformation*, which he said was often
 “ spoken of, but nothing yet done effectually : And on sabbath
 “ the 16th instant the reverend Dr *Newton*, Rector of *St*
 “ *Mary-le-Bow* in *Cheapside*, preached about the great deprava-

“ vity

" vity of the age and the necessity of a *Reformation*. This
 " is an extraordinary affair, and the *Corrector* has long forbore
 " to speak out fully about his being appointed by divine Pro-
 " vidence *Corrector of the People*, though it has been long
 " powerfully set home upon his mind that he is the person
 " graciously chosen and ordained by GOD for that important
 " purpose. Surely as *JEHOVAH hath thought, so shall it come*
 " *to pass: And as he hath purposed, so shall it stand.* GOD
 " chooses those instruments he pleases: *And who can say unto*
 " *him, what dost thou?* The great GOD often brings to pass
 " the greatest things by the weakest instruments; for christi-
 " anity was first published and planted by a few fishermen.
 " *Counsel is his, and sound wisdom: He is understanding,*
 " *and he has strength.* He is the mighty GOD, able to
 " execute all his counsels, and to do great and wonderful
 " things in this or in any age or generation: *And when the*
 " *great and sovereign GOD has any eminent work or service*
 " *to do, he either chooses fit instruments or makes them so.*

" GRACIOUS GOD, be pleased effectually to awaken all
 " persons of all degrees to a serious concern about their im-
 " mortal souls and eternal salvation, and to lead them by thy
 " Spirit to JESUS the Saviour and the Redeemer. And be gra-
 " ciously pleased to pour down a double portion of thy Spirit
 " upon thy servant the *Corrector*, and to fit and furnish him
 " with fortitude and strength, with wisdom and grace, to be
 " a happy and successful instrument of reforming the People.
 " Be pleased powerfully to incline magistrates, whether su-
 " preme or subordinate, to co-operate with the *Corrector* in
 " this necessary work, and make them exemplary, and also
 " encouragers of those that do good, and a terror to them
 " that do evil. *As thou the allsufficient GOD wast with*
 " *Moses, so be thou with Alexander, help him to be strong and*
 " *of good courage, and never leave him nor forsake him, but*
 " *always guide and counsel him, bless and prosper him, and*
 " *at the end of his life may it be justly and truly said of him,*
 " *that he hath served his generation according to the will of*
 " *GOD, and is fallen asleep in JESUS. Amen.*"

" That GOD may be with you and bless you, and may
 " give you wisdom and grace to know and do your duty,
 " and may graciously more and more incline your heart, and
 " the hearts of those that have power to favour and promote
 " the good designs of the *Corrector*, is the earnest prayer of
 " him who is with great and profound respect,

Basinghall-street, three doors
 from London-wall, Febr. 21,
 1755.

My Lord,

Your most humble and most obedient servant,
 ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR.

The following Account of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR Author of the muchesteemed Concordance of the Bible, and of his Adventures, the first, second and third part, was printed in the Gazetteer of January 21, 1755.

JANUARY 22, and April 2, 1754, two Pamphlets were published, intitled, *The Adventures of ALEXANDER THE CORRECTOR*, price *six-pence* each pamphlet. And December 24, the third part was published, price *one shilling*; sold by *A. Dodd*, and the pamphlet shops at the *Royal-Exchange*. They contain a wonderful account of the *Corrector's* sufferings, and of the extraordinary appearances of *Divine Providence* in supporting him under them, and delivering him out of them. The *Corrector* is a person of a liberal education and of an unblemished character. GOD in his Providence hath honoured him to bless the world with an excellent *Concordance of the Bible*, which is in great esteem, and is of the highest use to all those who study the holy Scriptures, and particularly to such as are employed in the service of the sanctuary. This *Concordance* was most respectfully dedicated to *Queen Carolina*, and was very graciously received by that great and valuable Princess. Upon receiving it, she smiled upon the author, and said that she was mightily obliged to him. The next day being *November 4*, (the birth-day of *King William* our great deliverer) 1737, the author presented a copy to his Majesty. This was the week before the *Queen's* fatal illness, and thereby her declared intention of remembering the author never took place.

The name of the *Corrector* is *ALEXANDER CRUDEN, M.A.* He takes the name of *The Corrector* from his office, having been many years a *Corrector* of the Press, particularly at a great Printing-office in *Wild-Court* near *Lincoln's-inn fields*. It is still the opinion of the *Corrector*, that *Providence* purposes to call him to great and important services, and that the afflictions of *Alexander* the son of *William* have some resemblance to those of *Joseph* the son of *Jacob*, and are designed by *Divine Providence* to be an introduction and preparation to his being a *Joseph* and a prosperous Man.

The *Adventures* are allowed by good judges to be extremely well written and with a constant regard to truth; the *Corrector's* piety and integrity not being called in question even by those who have injured him. The *Corrector's* life has been full of wonders, and, it is supposed, the end will be glorious. It appears in all the parts of his *Adventures* that he is very desirous of being appointed and confirmed by human authority

Corrector

Corrector of the People. This arises from his ardent zeal to do good, and his compassion to miserable ignorant creatures that have no sense of religion, nor just impressions of spiritual and eternal things, but go on stupidly in great profaneness and gross immoralities.

The *Corrector* dedicated most respectfully the *first part* of his *Adventures* to his Royal Highness *William Duke of Cumberland*; and the *second part* was dedicated, with great and becoming respect, to his most gracious Majesty King *George the Second*. In this *Dedication* to the King, the *Corrector* expresses his great concern to see impiety and irreligion prevail so much among his Majesty's subjects, and great numbers of persons living and dying without the knowledge of JESUS CHRIST and the way of salvation declared in his gospel.

The *Corrector* dedicated the *third part* of his *Adventures* with great respect and sincere affection to the amiable Mrs *Whitaker* a Lady of a pious and shining character and of great revenues. This part contains many *Adventures*, particularly the *Corrector's* acting the part of a counsellor in the King's Bench in *Westminster-hall*; and also his religious courtship and affectionate addresses to the amiable Mrs *Whitaker*, whom he most sincerely loves. Nevertheless he discovers his willingness to submit to any crosses or disappointments, hoping to be appointed *Corrector of the People*, which is his darling Plan; for he believes it to be the *Plan of Divine Providence*, and he trusts in God that he will bring it to pass in the best time and best manner.

The *Adventures* are very entertaining, and on account of the many pious reflexions and a vein of religion running through them are said to contain a great deal of divinity and morality. The *Corrector* discovers in all the *three Parts* of his *Adventures* an ardent zeal for the *Reformation of the People*, and for restraining profane swearers, sabbath-breakers, and other notorious sinners. There is an account in the first part, page 39, 40, and in the second part, page 39, of the prophecies of some pious Ministers, who foretold, many years ago, that *Alexander would be a Joseph and a prosperous man; and that the depth of trouble he hath been in, was designed by Divine Providence to be an introduction and preparation to some great things GOD has in store for his good and benefit.*

All the *three parts* conclude with fervent prayers to God, and a becoming application to *George the Second* our Gracious King, that the author of the *Concordance* may properly be declared the *Corrector of the People*; he believing that God will pour down his Spirit upon him, and make him the happy instrument of bringing about a *speedy and a thorow Reformation*,
and

and that we shall become *a holy and a happy People*. When the *sovereign and great GOD* has any *eminent work or service to do*, he either *chooses fit instruments or makes them so*.

“ May GOD be gracious to us, and grant this mercy and
 “ blessing to these nations, for the sake of JESUS CHRIST.
 “ Amen.

THE People in general who know wherein true happiness consists, whether Ladies or Gentlemen, will be apt greatly to commend the zealous desires and honest designs of the *Corrector*, and heartily to wish him success. The *Corrector* humbly hopes that the Fair Sex, whom he greatly respects and honours, will favour his good designs by their interest and influence: For at the desire of a very agreeable Lady, *June 25, 1754*, he began to make a list of the Ladies, who desire that *Alexander the Corrector* may be appointed the *Corrector of the People*; they signifying their consent and opinion that he is a person of integrity and zealous for the real good and reformation of the People.

Febr. 28, 1755, the *Corrector* again visited my *Lord-Mayor*, and had the honour to drink tea at the *mansion-house* with his *Lordship* and my *Lady-Mayorefs*: And then my *Lady-Mayorefs* consented to have her name added to the list; and by the approbation of my *Lord-Mayor* the *Corrector* took the liberty to write at that time next to my *Lady-Mayorefs's* name the beloved name of Mrs *Elisabetha A—y of N——n in Middlesex*, being the true and real name of the *Corrector's predestinated Lady*, to whom the *third Part* of his *Adventures* is most respectfully and most affectionately dedicated under the emblematical or concealed name of Mrs *Elisabetha Whitaker*. It was said at the *mansion-house*, that it might be supposed that this Lady, who is of a most pious and most shining character, would think it an honour and pleasure to promote the *Corrector's* usefulness. May GOD bless Elisabetha, and in his own time, which is the best time, incline her heart to favour the *Corrector*, and to pave the way to his usefulness; and may his good undertakings be crowned with great success and a divine blessing through JESUS CHRIST. Amen.

Without the blessing of GOD all our endeavours will be ineffectual, but the *Corrector* trusts in GOD and depends upon him for help, strength and salvation. Nevertheless it is incumbent on him to use proper means, and to apply to those that have power or influence to concur and co-operate with him; but his real dependence is upon GOD, who will direct, assist and prosper him. He commits his way to the LORD, and trusts in him, for he will bring it to pass.

It is the opinion of the *Corrector*, that he may with humble confidence in his *Majesty's* goodness apply to him for his countenance and assistance; for, if God is pleased to give success to the *Corrector's* designs, it will certainly occasion great pleasure and delight to the *King the father of his People*; for every addition to the happiness of his subjects must be one to his *Majesty's* joys. The *Corrector* dedicated in a most respectful manner his *Concordance of the Bible*, as useful a book as has been published for many years, to the great *Queen Carolina*, whom he therein celebrated, as also his *Majesty*; and having been appointed and admitted Bookseller to *Queen Carolina*, and having chosen that *Princess* for his Patroness, the *Corrector* is naturally led to beg that his *Majesty* may be graciously pleased to be his *Patron* and may supply his *Queen's* place. Moreover the *Corrector's* loyalty and affection to his *Majesty* and his illustrious family has been always zealous, distinguished and sincere.

In the honourable House of Lords the *Corrector* is known to a noble Lord, who is distinguished for many excellent qualities, and is eminent for humanity and good-nature. He hath several times spoke in a kind friendly manner to the *Corrector* at *St James's Palace*, and he lately said that he had read the *third Part of his Adventures*, and liked it very well. Moreover he said that he would do all in his power to promote his darling plan of being *Corrector of the People*. This noble Lord is in great favour with his *Prince*, and is often honoured to preside in the honourable House of Lords.

In the honourable House of Commons the *Corrector* is known to a gentleman of a great character, who has for more years than any of his predecessors presided there with great honour and integrity, as well as with great esteem and universal approbation. The *Corrector* hath visited this great man again and again, who never orders his servants to give a false answer, or to tell what is not truth to those that wait upon him: This excellent person hath declared to several persons that the *Corrector* behaved very genteely and much like a gentleman, and as a person of a good education, and that he likes him prodigiously: That there were many good things in the *Corrector's* Adventures, and that he believed he meant well.

May GOD in whose hands are the hearts of the King, his Nobles and Commons, incline them to favour the *Corrector's* honest desires and designs, and grant him the darling inclinations of his heart, that he may be useful, and be distinguished for doing good in his day and generation, and that all his undertakings may be crowned with a divine blessing through JESUS CHRIST. Amen.



